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Stable Government is Re-established

Many problems, for a time submerged, are again coming to the surface

OTTAWA, Oct. 25—Fundamental domestic problems, like bits of wood that have been submerged in the torrent of a gorge, have reappeared once more on the now placid surface of Canadian politics. For nearly a year the electors have been hearing much about the customs department, the necessity of majority government, and other matters, all of the highest importance, but of an evanescent, fugitive character.

The new minister of customs has begun his task with a squared jaw and both eyes fixed firmly to the front. The governor-general, according to the constitutional authorities, will never again decline the advice of his prime minister. Last of all, the new government virtually has a majority and need not fear the future unless it loses all virtue.

These public questions being either answered, or in a fair way to be, have passed out of the public ken, and the friends of bygone years, the traditional problems in the solution of which our forefathers toiled, are again in the forefront.

Freight rates are harassing the minds of Liberal ministers, and in a short time the Board of Railway Commissioners will issue an order re-organizing and equalizing the freight-rate structure. Unless the commission side-steps the problem, this order is bound to raise questions which cannot be settled outside of parliament. That hardy annual, the rate of coal from Alberta to Ontario, has received some attention; there have been interchanges between Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, and Premier Howard Ferguson, of Ontario. Mr. Stewart is pledged to subsidize the shipment of 4,000 tons of Alberta coal, to an amount not exceeding \$2.00 per ton.

Armstrong-Quebec Freight Rate
Another freight rate question, which directly concerns every grain grower in the eastern half of the prairie provinces, is the dispute, now before the Railway Commission and soon to be decided, between the Quebec Harbor Board and the railways, concerning the rate on wheat and flour from Armstrong, Ontario, eastward over the National Transcontinental Railways to Quebec. The Quebec Harbor Board is asking that this rate be placed on the Crow's Nest level instead of on an entirely arbitrary basis, as it is today. The Canadian people invested \$170,000,000 in this railway for the purpose of providing western farmers with a winter outlet for wheat. It was built with low gradients, especially to haul this traffic. No sooner had it been put in operation than the original rate of six cents per bushel was increased to more than 20 cents—a prohibitive rate. A Crow's Nest Pass rate would work out at about 11 cents per bushel from a point due north of Fort William (Armstrong) to Quebec.

What a rate of this kind would mean to the western farmer need not be stressed to be understood. The grain would move out steadily in the winter months; the long period in which storage is required would be considerably shortened if not obviated.

This question is bound soon to reappear in parliament. If the Railway Commission in its decision applies the Crow's Nest Pass rate (11 cents per bushel), the railways are certain to ask parliament for relief; if not, the political forces of the

West are very likely to join with those of Eastern Quebec in demanding a statutory rate.

Canadian Northern Bonds

A fresh page has been added to the controversy surrounding the published offer of a settlement with holders of Canadian Northern five per cent. income bonds. The capital sum involved is \$24,000,000 and recently it was announced in London that the Canadian government had authorized an offer of what amounts to 100 cents on the dollar to these bond holders. Inasmuch as the bonds have not earned a penny of interest since 1914 and depend entirely for value on the doubtful right of the holders to seize and retain the old line of the Canadian Northern from Winnipeg to Edmonton—keeping these facts in mind, the terms of the "settlement" certainly appear too generous. Hon. Charles Dunning, minister of railways, apparently thought so and repudiated the settlement, on the grounds that the Canadian government had been committed to it. From the unofficial statements which have been made, it appears that Sir Henry Thornton, who made the offer, did so in good faith, under the impression that Sir Henry Drayton, who acted as prime minister during the recent campaign, had told him to go ahead and settle this problem while he was dealing with the holders of Grand Trunk Pacific four per cent. debentures.

There was a misunderstanding somewhere, because Sir Henry Drayton has since denied that he authorized any settlement. Instead, on the eve of his departure for the Mediterranean—he has been commissioned, it is whispered, to visit Egypt and consult the Sphinx upon the future of the party and the choice of a leader—Sir Henry definitely denied having authorized such a settlement, and practically declared that he thought it too generous.

Whichever way this controversy may work out, it is certain that the country will hear a good deal about it. The bonds do not mature until 1930, and until that time there is no danger of foreclosure.

Seasonable Tariff on Fruits

In the very nature of things, the tariff could not long remain submerged. The form in which it has reappeared is not without special interest on the prairies. Fruit growers and jobbers held a conference in Ottawa recently and agreed upon a schedule of tariffs to be applied on all fresh fruits and vegetables imported into this Dominion. With this schedule they met the Tariff Advisory Board and requested from it a recommendation to the minister of finance. The delegates undoubtedly created a very favorable impression in the capitol and it is certain that Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of finance and acting premier, was very much impressed.

The proposal, in brief, is to substitute seasonal for all-year tariffs. Instead of protecting the home market 12 months in the year, the growers and jobbers want protection only for the period in which the Canadian product is on the market. In many cases this means protection for 12 months in the year, but in the majority the adoption of the new tariff would mean a long period of free trade. Whether the "free trade" period would be of value to

Turn over to Page 63

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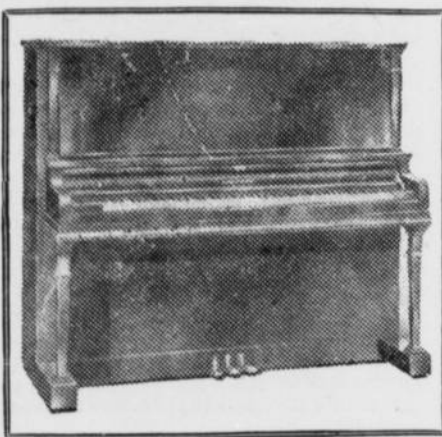
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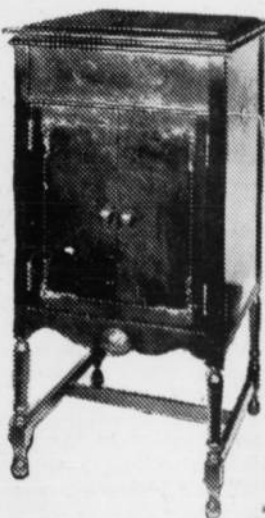
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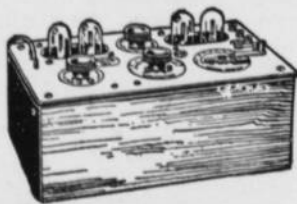
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Pools Complete Another Year's Activities

A review of the operations and developments of the Wheat and Coarse Grains Pools during the season 1925-26

By R. D. COLQUETTE

ON October 15 the central selling agency of the wheat pools announced that the final payment for wheat would be five cents per bushel. The initial price paid was \$1.00 basis No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William. On March 10 and again on July 24 announcements were made that interim payments of 20 cents would be made. The final payment therefore brings the price for No. 1 up to \$1.45 for the last pool year. The central selling agency handled a total of 212,200,000 bushels of grain during the crop year 1925-26. This amount was made up as follows: Wheat, 187,500,000 bushels; oats, 10,800,000 bushels; barley, 10,800,000 bushels; flax, 1,500,000 bushels; and rye, 1,600,000 bushels. Fifty-two per cent. of the total deliveries of wheat in the three provinces were handled by the pools.

The approximate gross returns to the provincial pools was \$271,500,000, of which \$22,500,000 went to Manitoba, \$188,500,000 to Saskatchewan and \$60,500,000 to Alberta. This did not of course all go back to the farmers as it included, for example, freight and local handling charges on wheat shipped through private elevators. Of the grain handled, 27,000,000 bushels went through pool terminals. Shipments were made to 25 different countries. The final prices paid to the provincial pools for the first four grades of wheat were: No. 1 Northern, \$1.45; No. 2 Northern, \$1.41½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.36½; and No. 4, \$1.26¾, all basis Fort William. In the final payment adjustment was made on all the lower grades, including the off-grades and mixtures on which no interim payment was made. In some of the latter cases the final adjustment ran as high as 25 to 29 cents per bushel. The overhead selling cost of the central selling agency amounted to one-fifth of a cent per bushel. Some idea of the number of grain grades is gained from the list sent out by the Manitoba pool, which included 188 distinct grades of wheat on which adjustments were made.

The gross payments made by the central selling agency to the pools on coarse grains per bushel were, basis Fort William: Oats, 2 C.W., 47½¢; flax, 1 N.W., \$2.10; barley, 3 C.W., 60¼¢; rye, 88½¢.

An occurrence of international interest during the year was the International Wheat Pool conference, held at St. Paul on February 16, 17 and 18. At the conference the Canadian wheat pools were well represented. Representatives were present from the wheat growing states and from Australia and Russia. At the conference an international committee was appointed, consisting of Geo. W. Robertson, secretary, Saskatchewan pool; S. J. Farmer, director publicity and statistics, Canadian Wheat Producers, Winnipeg; C. H. Burnell, president, Manitoba pool; E. R. Downie, Kansas; John Manley, Oklahoma; and A. J. Scott, North Dakota.

This fall several representatives have gone abroad with a view to developing interest in international marketing. H. W. Wood, Geo. W. Robertson and C. H. Burnell are now on a trip to Australia, and W. J. Jackman is in Argentina, discussing wheat pool matters with the farmers of those countries.

Representatives of the wheat pools assisted materially in the fight for the Campbell amendment at the last session of parliament. This assistance was given because they had been asked to give it by the farmers and because the right of designation had been demanded by the farmers' organization in the conventions.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool
During the last pool year the Manitoba pool handled 12,472,786 bushels of wheat as against 8,444,000 bushels the previous

year, an increase of 48 per cent. In this, the first year of the operation of a coarse grains pool, 13,728,729 bushels of coarse grains were handled, making a total of 26,201,515 bushels of all grains marketed. Over one-third of this was handled over the loading platform.

The membership of the pool continued to increase during the year. On October 14, 1925, the wheat pool contracts signed up since the beginning of the movement totalled 13,749 and the coarse grains contracts 9,104. On October 15, 1926, the number of contracts stood, wheat 16,978 and coarse grains 12,907. In August 875 contracts were received and in September 916. At the annual meeting held in Brandon on July 28-29 the directors reported that non-delivery under the contract was being checked up. Reports totalling 5,538 showed 56 cases in which there had been violation of the contract within the meaning of the contract.

The deductions made per bushel for all purposes for each kind of grain is shown in the following table:

	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense
Wheat...	1.12	.88	
Oats475	.75	.88
Flax	2.10	2.0	.88
Barley...	.602	1.0	.88
Rye885	1.5	.88

It was decided that with wheat no deductions for commercial reserve would be made this year and that the deductions for elevator reserve would be 1.12 cents instead of the full two cents. The total deductions for reserves and expenses from wheat payments, therefore, amounted to two cents per bushel.

When the agreement under which the line elevator companies handled pool grain came up for renewal some difficulty arose. The pool took the ground that in the event of the amendment of the Canada Grain Act at the forthcoming session of parliament to give the farmer the right to designate the terminal to which his grain should be shipped the clause in the contract which guaranteed to the elevator the right to designate the terminal would conflict with it. After some negotiations a settlement was effected on the basis of a contract running until May 20, 1927, and after that date until the end of the

crop year, August 31, 1927, unless 14 days' notice of cancellation is given by either party. No difficulty of this kind arose with the United Grain Growers, and for a time their elevators and the pool elevators were the only ones handling pool grain.

Last year the pool had eight pool elevators. This fall 30 pool elevators are in operation, 23 of which are owned and seven leased.

On October 1, 1925, a department of publicity was opened, with J. T. Hull in charge. At the annual meeting of that year the delegates voted one-twentieth of a cent a bushel on all grain handled for publicity and education. The department publishes the Scoop Shovel, which is sent to every pool member. Recently an arrangement has been made for broadcasting talks on co-operation from CKY. An interesting phase of this work was an informal debate that developed between the pool and the Grain Exchange on the Wheat Pool and its activities.

The Saskatchewan Pool

The Saskatchewan pool has signed up from the beginning of the movement until October 22 a total of 79,204 wheat contracts covering 10,547,662 acres of wheat and 37,460 coarse grain contracts covering 2,637,785 acres distributed as follows: Oats, 1,788,024; barley, 373,313; flax, 365,792; and rye, 110,656.

A drive for new acreage, conducted chiefly through the managers of the local elevators that are now owned by the pool, began on June 11. For wheat the new contracts came in at the following rate: From June 11 to June 30, 175; July, 605; August, 1,900; September, 2,735; and from October 1 to October 22, 1,223. This makes a total of 6,638 new wheat contracts covering 876,769 acres from June 11 to October 22. In the same time 1,848 new coarse grain contracts were signed, covering 133,135 acres.

The amount of wheat and coarse grains marketed in Saskatchewan during the past season up to July 31 was as follows: Wheat, 229,357,616 bushels; coarse grains, 41,878,830 bushels. Of this amount there were delivered to the pool 129,713,876 bushels of wheat, or 56 per cent.; 6,659,646 bushels of oats, 2,569,071 bushels of barley, 1,353,617 bushels of flax, 783,820 bushels of rye, making a total of 11-

349,174 bushels, or 28 per cent. of all coarse grains marketed in Saskatchewan.

The total cost of operating both the wheat and coarse grains pools was \$691,696.94, or less than one-half cent per bushel. After applying amount refunded from last year's pool and the pool's share of terminal earnings the net cost was \$553,644.99, or slightly over one-third cent per bushel. The full deduction of two cents per bushel was made for elevator reserve, which amounted to \$2,751,765.91. One-half of one per cent of the gross selling price was retained for commercial reserve, as compared with one per cent last year. This amounted to \$945,449.04, the total commercial reserve for the two years being \$1,703,465.82.

This year has been an epochal one with the Saskatchewan pool as far as the elevator question is concerned. The elevator system of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was purchased. On March 6 last a signed offer containing the terms in detail was received from the pool by the company. For the consideration of this offer a meeting of the company was held in Regina on April 9 and 10. At the meeting 445 delegates were present from 451 locals. Of the 443 ballots cast 366 were in favor of accepting the pool offer and 77 votes were against it, making a division of 82.6 per cent. in favor of the sale.

The sale involved the transfer of 451 country elevators with all appurtenances, two terminals at Port Arthur, the lease of the C.N.R. terminal, the largest in the world, also at Port Arthur, and the company's new transfer elevator at Buffalo, then nearing completion. There was also included the Farmers' Building in Regina with all office furniture and supplies. The price to be paid was to be set by a board of arbitrators, consisting of three men, one selected by each party to the sale, these two to appoint a third. No allowance was to be made for good will.

The arbitrators appointed were C. D. Howe by the company and W. G. Stiles by the pool, the third being Mr. Justice Turgeon. The total value of the property submitted by the vendor was \$12,424,331.07. The value submitted by the purchaser was \$10,308,822.32. The arbitrators award was \$11,059,310.47. The latter total was made up as follows: Country elevator system, \$5,114,873.54; office property at Regina, \$271,481.29; terminal plant at Port Arthur, \$4,084,832.59; terminal plant at Buffalo, \$1,534,300.39; equipment at leased elevator at Port Arthur, \$53,922.66.

The first payment was made in April, when a certified check for \$500,000 was handed to the company as earnest money. A further payment of \$1,500,000 was made on August 1. Additional payments of \$1,000,000 a year, with interest at six per cent., will be made until paid.

A reorganization of the business was affected in view of the great amount of additional executive and office work made necessary by the taking over of the elevator system by the pool. E. G. Hingley, formerly of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association, was appointed manager of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, while Donald R. MacRae, who had been joint manager of the pool and the pool elevators, was made general manager of the wheat pool elevators.

Last fall the pool had 91 elevators, of which two were under construction and 89 in operation. The building program this year provided 38 new elevators. With the 451 elevators taken over from the company the system now comprises 580 elevators in operation or under construction. Only a few of these are uncompleted.

The first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. was held in September. Following the meeting it was announced that a refund to patrons



A Field of Pool Wheat at the Cutting Stage

Continued on Page 54

The Heart of Richard Verrell

A thrilling mystery story from the novel *Blackshirt*

By BRUCE GRAEME



The baronet straightened and glanced significantly at the detective. "What's the game, Marshall?" he asked coldly.

EPISODE I

The Voice on the 'Phone

"WELL, that's that! Now the devil himself couldn't get those pearls," exclaimed Sir Allen Dunn, emphatically.

"Except, perhaps—Blackshirt!" replied Marshall with a grin.

"Blackshirt!" There was a rising inflection in Sir Allen's voice. "Sounds to me like a Fascist!"

Marshall smiled. "You are on the wrong track, I am afraid, sir, for whereas the Fascisti stand for law and order, Blackshirt is responsible for many mysterious affairs which are decidedly against the law."

"A criminal—eh?"

"Say rather a super-criminal."

"A super-criminal—bah! That's all tommy-rot, this 'super' business. Besides, no criminal can stand up long against the very long and very strong arm of the law. I am surprised that you, a detective, should spin me such a tale. No one can be 'super,' Marshall, no one. A fairy story. The only 'supers' are in the theatrical profession, and they are the very antithesis of the meaning, otherwise they would be leading men and women instead of in the chorus." Sir Allen laughed at his own humor.

Marshall did not give way to sympathetic mirth. "Should I have ever succeeded in becoming a superintendent in the Scotland Yard C.I. Department if I indulged in dreams and fairy stories, sir?"

Sir Allen sobered. "No, I don't believe you would, Marshall. I apologize. All the same, you were exaggerating when you used the adjective, were you not?"

"Let me assure you, once and for all, Sir Allen, that I was not exaggerating in the slightest degree; I may have even been too modest."

Sir Allen's forehead wrinkled in a puzzled frown, whilst his lips puckered in the corners of his mouth, a mute testimony of his incredulity.

"What, and who, then, is this—er—Blackshirt?"

Marshall abstractedly pulled his pipe

and pouch from his pocket. Unconsciously he filled up and applied a match to the tobacco, meanwhile settling himself more comfortably in his chair.

"Your first question, Sir Allen, has already been answered. Blackshirt is a criminal, a man who, it is believed, moves in Society circles and is the intimate of Society

ly into the surroundings if dressed in black."

"Do you mean to say that never once have the police laid hands on this scoundrel?"

"Not permanently. Yet, strangely enough, I confess I am not sorry. Deep in my heart, and, needless to say, far away from my official feelings, I shall be sorry if ever I hear that he is sentenced. Of course, I am not defending him, but so far he has always played the game squarely. Twice since he was first seen he has been in awkward situations, but in each case he escaped by means of his wits only."

"I should imagine he never carries a weapon of any sort, whilst I would say that, if it meant his only avenue of escape, though he would willingly hit a man unconscious, he would probably do it with his bare fist."

Sir Allen gazed at the detective. "It is strange to hear an ex-Scotland Yard man uphold a crook."

Marshall colored. "Not quite so strange as you might think."

People who are not in the know imagine that detectives and crooks are arch-enemies, whereas they are far from it; perhaps even friendly in many instances.

"Let me picture to you a typical arrest. It may be a public-house, a man's

home—anywhere you like. A burly figure comes into the scene. Perhaps he drinks. Presently comes our detective, who goes up to his man.

"Hullo, Bill," says the crook. "Who you looking for now?"

"Sorry, Joe; but I want you."

"Want me?" exclaims the other. "Wot for? I ain't done nothing."

"Perhaps the 'tec smiles. 'A little job at Izzy's—you know where."

"Me break in old Izzy? Not 'arf, I didn't, Bill. 'Onest it wasn't me."

"You keep that for the judge, me lad. If you didn't do it you won't suffer. Still, it's you for a stretch, Joe, but I'll see your wife doesn't go hungry."

"You're a good sort, Bill. 'Ere goes, then. I'm coming." With that he will perhaps swallow down his beer, or his cup of tea, and for the next few months he is 'on a holiday at the seaside."

"You amaze me, Marshall," said Sir Allen. "So that is why you harbor no bad will against Blackshirt."

"That's right, sir. I believe he's a sport. Of course, if I could arrest him I would, and without any compunction. Still—" He shrugged his shoulders.

The scene was in Sir Allen's house in Maybrick Avenue, Notting Hill, and the two men between whom this conversation had just taken place were seated in comfortable chairs in front of a cheery fire in one of the reception rooms.

Tastily arranged on a table behind them and around the room, were grouped wedding presents, for on the morrow Sir Allen's eldest daughter was being married to a prominent Society man.

So numerous were the presents, indeed, that Sir Allen had been advised to hire detectives to guard them, and so he had approached Marshall to perform this duty.

There were many articles in this room which would have caused the average housebreaker to have sucked in his breath with a gasp. Not the least valuable of the presents was a magnificent rope of pearls, which was her father's gift to the bride, and which at the moment lay snugly in Sir Allen's safe.

Marshall knew his game well. His first work had been to carefully look over the house and discover how many points were vulnerable to attack, and by a process of elimination found only three windows into which he thought it possible for a cracksmen to enter the house.

To every one of these windows he appointed a guard, whose sole duty it was to watch and see that no one entered the house uninvited through his particular window.

As an added safeguard an electric alarm had been attached to every window, so that warning would be given by a loud bell situated in the hall the instant any window were touched. This bell, besides revealing the presence of an intruder, also put every guard on the alert.

In addition, Marshall himself was stopping in the house throughout the night, and was armed with a revolver. It boded ill for anyone who should attempt to raid Sir Allen's house for booty.

No one else was sleeping there that night. Sir Allen and his two daughters were at a near-by hotel from which Mona was to be married.

The mantelpiece clock struck eleven, and Sir Allen instinctively glanced at his wrist-watch to compare the time.

"Well, I must be going now, Marshall, so I will leave you to it. Mind you guard those pearls well."

Marshall smiled. "Trust me, sir. I repeat what you said earlier in the evening. No one but the devil himself could get them."

"Yes, but don't forget you added, 'except—Blackshirt.'"

The detective laughed. "I don't think I really fear even him to-night, sir."

"We will hope not, anyway. Good night."

Marshall himself saw his employer to the door, and as Sir Allen stepped into the street he carefully shot the triple bolt and turned the key.

Now that the door, too, was impregnable, he proceeded to make his way upstairs, his face alight with a scarcely repressed chuckle. The bare suggestion that Blackshirt might succeed in penetrating his guard was amusing to him in his present state of mind.

He was halfway up the first flight of stairs when he felt a dull thud shake the house, and the reverberating roar of an explosion boomed from the room he had recently left.

For five seconds there was a deadly stillness, then there was pandemonium. Shouts echoed from over the house; there were sounds of hurrying footsteps as the three guards simultaneously deserted their posts to discover the cause of the noise.

The blood drained from Marshall's face, whilst his heart turned cold and he shivered slightly. After all his boasts and his carefully laid plans someone had got the better of him, or was the noise due to other causes? He leapt up the stairs two at a time, pulling his revolver from his pocket as he did so.

Arriving at the reception-room, he flung open the door, his gun in readiness; but the room was empty, the presents untouched. There was only a hovering cloud of blue smoke and the smell of burnt gun-powder.

The three men excitedly gathered around. "What's happened, sir?" "Did you hear a bang?" "Has any one got in?"

With puzzled eyes Marshall gazed bewilderedly at the room before him, but before he had time to answer the group was startled by a violent knocking and ringing from the front door.

There was a sullen hush, and each man looked at his neighbor questioningly.

Marshall issued his orders hurriedly. "Go downstairs and see who it is. Jenkins. Probably a policeman. If it is, let him up and I will explain it all to him."

Jenkins proceeded downstairs to the

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sound of continued knocks. A few seconds later Marshall heard a voice anxiously enquiring the reason of the peculiar noise he had heard.

"Sir Allen!" he gasped.

If Marshall had come up quickly the baronet was speedier still.

"What the devil has happened?" he asked harshly.

"Nothing, so far as we can see, sir; but we have had no time to look around. I had scarcely shut the door after you when I heard the sound of an explosion. I rushed upstairs here to find out what was wrong, and had only just discovered that the room was empty when you arrived."

"Then the man must have escaped!" "What man, sir? We do not know yet what has really occurred. I was coming up the first flight whilst Williams was in the hall upstairs guarding the first-floor window, so if there had been a man concerned he would have soon seen any one issuing from the door."

"Unless whoever it was slipped through the window with whatever was stolen."

"No, sir. The windows were untouched. Listen!" The detective stepped forward and slightly moved a window frame. The alarm bell rang instantly. "We heard no alarm, so you see there can have been no one here, sir!"

"Good gracious, man, but what was the row, then?"

"That's what I want to know, sir. You can smell burnt gunpowder, of course?"

"Who couldn't?"

"Then all I can think is that some sort of bomb has been exploded." He glanced at the floor.

"Look!" he cried dramatically.

Everyone gazed downwards. Little fragments of metal were lying everywhere.

"Just as I thought—a bomb. These are the pieces."

"Then what on earth was the use of a bomb only harmful enough to blow itself to pieces, and how came it into the room?"

"Probably the charge was insufficient. As to how it came there, God only knows. Perhaps it was there for some time. However, apparently the plot has failed. Will you just glance over the presents and make certain nothing has been stolen."

Sir Allen inspected the gifts, but to his memory not one was missing.

"Nothing gone, so far as I can make out." Suddenly he turned anxiously to the safe. "The pearls!"

He rushed over to the safe and turned the tumblers.

"Damn!" he muttered. "I have forgotten the combination."

Marshall smiled. Sir Allen must be more startled than he appeared. "Mona," he prompted.

Sir Allen turned the tumblers to the necessary combination, and pulled open the door. He plunged his hand in and sighed with relief as he brought out the necklace.

"Still here," he murmured, and gazed fondly at them.

Presently he turned to Marshall. "I am uneasy about that bomb. To my mind there must be something more than is apparent on the face of it. It reads to me as if it is leading up to something else. I am not going to leave these jewels. They are going with me to the hotel, where they will be safer. If anyone breaks in tonight, after all, they will be disappointed, at any rate so far as these pearls are concerned."

The detective looked at him doubtfully. "I wouldn't take them if I were you, Sir Allen. Hotel thieves are pretty thick. They will be quite safe here, I pledge you."

Sir Allen looked coldly at him. "Nonsense, man! They will be quite all right. Besides, I thought you assured me just before I went that nothing would happen."

Marshall's eyes dropped and Sir Allen relented. "There, then, now don't mind what I say. I will take them with me tonight, and you can ring me up in about fifteen minutes to make quite certain I have arrived at the hotel safely."

Marshall did not like the idea of the jewels leaving his custody, but he

could say nothing. He could see Sir Allen had made up his mind, and he knew enough of the baronet to know that he had a hasty temper when disturbed. "Anyway," he thought to himself, "I shall not be to blame if they are stolen."

Once again he said good-night to Sir Allen and relocked the door behind him, still not without feeling dimly uneasy.

The minutes passed slowly, but presently the hands had passed on another fifteen minutes, so Marshall telephoned the hotel where Sir Allen was staying.

"Hallo!" he called, as he heard Sir Allen's voice at the other end of the line.

"Hallo!" answered the baronet.

"Marshall speaking, Sir Allen."

"Yes."

"You got home safely then?"

"Yes, quite safely, thanks, Marshall."

"You are perfectly certain the jewels will be safe with you, sir?"

There was a startled exclamation at the other end of the line.

"With me! Jewels! What are you talking about, Marshall?"

"The pearls you took with you, Sir Allen."

"What pearls? I brought no pearls with me, you must know that."

"You took no pearls with you!" repeated the detective. "But, Sir Allen, you put them in your pocket!"

There was a cold answer. "Marshall, have you been drinking?"

"No, Sir Allen; but my men here can verify my statement that you took the pearls with you when you left the second time." Marshall was alarmed.

"The second time? But I didn't return. I have been here at the hotel ever since I left you at eleven."

Marshall groaned. "It's been put over on us, Sir Allen. The pearls have been stolen, and there is only one man who could have had the audacity to do it, and he is the man I feared—Blackshirt."

Blackshirt arrived back at his flat chuckling softly. The first place he visited was the bathroom. Under the influence of the softening cocoa-butter the erstwhile Sir Allen gradually dissolved, until a final douche of soap and warm water revealed the handsome features of—Richard Verrell.

After this he divested himself of his clothes—clothes which he would never wear again, for they fitted a more portly figure than his own. Next he relieved himself of the cushions which he had had to stuff beneath his shirt, and finally, when he assumed a bright dressing-gown, all traces of the character he had just played so successfully had disappeared.

He took hold of the pearls and played with them lovingly.

"Not a bad evening's work," he remarked to himself, and a tiny smile of contentment chased itself up and down his face and into his eyes.

Sitting there in his chair, with the flickering reflection of the firelight playing on his features, his frank, open countenance betrayed no signs of his secret, which he kept hidden from the world. It was a pleasing characterization, one chiefly of virile manhood, of integrity, of trust. One could read that he loved life and was satisfied with his lot.

He looked not more than twenty-seven or twenty-eight, though he was in reality thirty years old. His complexion was healthy, his features regular. As a whole his face

was striking in its pleasantness. It was not that it was handsome, or within approach of effeminate beauty. The secret was that, paradoxically, it spelled that it belonged to a man—a gentleman. That as a whole. Individually his features all merged into insignificance compared to his eyes. It was his eyes which upheld him.

They were large, brown eyes, eyes which danced and shimmered with delight at the bidding of the little devil behind, revealing every passing thought and motion except when on his guard. One moment they could be hilarious with merriment, the next mistily on the verge of tears. When angry they assumed a steel-like hardness; when gazing at a woman they were full of unspoken love and passion. Above all, they created the impression of honest uprightness.

Perhaps they were lying eyes, for was he not a criminal, outside the pale of the law? Was he not—a thief? Yet in a way they did not lie, for the soul of Blackshirt was as straight as his eyes gave him the credit.

It was his upbringing and his youthful environment which had been his downfall, the reason of his career of crime. Yet even these two disadvantages had not all the bad effect which they might have had, for in these days he played the game for the love of it and not for profit or gain. In fact, in his safe was even now the proceeds of several past hauls as yet unconverted into money via the "fences."

It is not too much to say that he adored every moment when he was engaged in his nefarious enterprises. To him it was the thrill of the danger which counted, not the amount of the haul. He would more willingly open a safe which contained only sixpence, if that particular safe were well guarded, than he would abstract a casket of precious stones from an empty house.

His heart bubbled over with joy while he was at work. His ears alert for the slightest sound, his nerves taut

to make an immediate move, it was his delight to invade a supposedly impregnable house or flat.

His amusement was to pit his wits against those of the police, of the C.I.D. men at Scotland Yard, and he always won. When in a ticklish situation, his ingenuity, his cunning, were superb, and none appreciated this fact more than his opponents, who had vainly endeavored to put him within prison walls.

The one thing that marred his life was that he knew not whom he was. As a child he had been found wandering in the streets by a couple who lived just off the Mile End Road, who had unofficially adopted him for their own reasons.

Their idea was for him to become a wage-earner. They trained him accordingly, and succeeded beyond their wildest expectations. With the very best of tutorship he learned all there was to be taught, and soon he became a master rather than a pupil; but what he learned was—crime.

Soon he had every trick of the trade at his finger-tips, and amply repaid his foster-parents' trouble by keeping them in funds until, when he was almost fifteen years of age, they were killed in an accident.

His avocation was literature. Doubtless from somewhere or other he had descended from a man of letters. Anyway, on the death of his parents he educated himself, this time on proper and lawful subjects. In due course, when he considered that the time was ripe, he commenced to write, and before he was twenty-two had sold his first story.

Then came the war. Who should be first to answer the call but Verrell, whose soul craved for adventure. Time after time he performed deeds of valor which caused his name to ring with renown throughout the army, but miraculously his life was spared and his

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She—whoever she might be—called again, and suddenly his fighting spirit and his optimism returned to him and he answered almost gaily, "Hallo."

A Man Who Came West

I WAS born in Beckwith township, near Carlton Place, Ont., 63 years ago. My father died when I was 11 years of age. I came of a large family, and needless to say all hands had to pitch in at anything that was offered. I put in one year on an Ontario farm at the princely wage of \$84 a year. The summer work in those days was mostly done by hand, and in the winter I helped stone a road across a swamp. I then went into the Almonte Woolen Mills, where I worked for seven years.

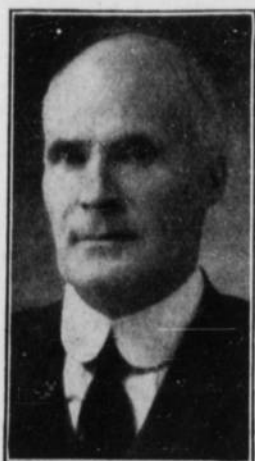
My brother, Peter, went west, scouting for land in the fall of '81, going in by the old Emerson trail and locating in the Turtle Mountain district, and near where the town of Boissevain now stands.

The spring of '82 followed what was long remembered as the winter of the deep snow, it being four and five feet on the level. In the spring of '82 I joined the first great rush westward. I spent my nineteenth birthday on the train and landed at Brandon, the end of the steel, early in March. Early the next morning I started out to walk to Old Deloraine land office, via what was then known as Souris City, and which is today Wawanesa.

I was arrayed for my 70-mile jaunt in a hard hat, "Sunday shoes" and a long, flapping ulster that wound around my feet at every step. I followed an ox team trail and reached Lang's Valley, 40 miles out, the first night. I located a stopping place with a rough pole floor. Just as soon as I got inside the door I stretched out full length on the floor, and, believe me, I have never struck a feather bed since that felt half as soft as those bare poles after a 40-mile walk. The next morning I fell in with an ox team driven by Frank Howell and the late G. C. Wright, and we proceeded to Old Deloraine land office to file on our land. I then went into the Turtle Mountain bush about 12 miles distant from our homesteads, and together with my brother, Peter, James Rae and the late W. H. Latimer, took lodgings in a breed's shack and began to get out logs for a shanty. We clubbed together and bought an ox team, drew out the logs and erected a 10 x 12 shanty on Rae's quarter.

Search for Work

Spring had now come and Peter and I decided we must get work. We pooled our resources and found we had



Duncan Henderson

In this, the fourth prize-winning story in The Guide Homestead contest, Duncan Henderson tells of pioneer days in South-western Manitoba. There are some additional interesting facts which the writer is too modest to give, and which the editor believes Guide readers should have, namely: that what Mr. Henderson has made he made in straight farming, not in speculation; that he gave all of his family high school and some of either business or agricultural college training; since retiring from the farm in 1918, Mrs. Henderson and he have had one winter in California, one in the East and a trip to Europe.



Mrs. Henderson

conductor, on finding we had no passes, decided to eject us, but for some reason, possibly the fact that we each stood six foot three inches, he went away and forgot to return. This reminds me that I started my career in Manitoba one jump ahead of the railroads, but something tells me they have caught up long since. Arriving at Flat Creek (now Oak Lake), 35 miles west of Brandon, on a Saturday night, friendless and broke, we found it necessary to pawn a watch with the keeper of the store for Sunday's board, and then on Monday morning we joined the shovel brigade.

We surfaced through to Moose Jaw that summer. When fall came Peter went home to get some work done on the homestead. I followed him via Brandon about a month later at freeze-up. I headed out from Brandon in the general direction of Rae's shack, and in the evening of the second day I decided I must be somewhere in its vicinity. It was getting dusk and I espied a dark object on the western horizon which I decided must be the shanty. I made haste to reach it before it got too late. The shack turned out to be a haystack, so I burrowed in supperless and went to sleep. Next morning a survey taken from the top of the haystack revealed a house a few miles distant. On my arrival there I found it to be the home of A. S. Barton, who directed me to my friends.

A curious incident happened as I went through Brandon. The railroad fare was necessarily coarse, and boasted no sweets whatever. When I

consequence mine might be cancelled, so concluded I had better put in a few nights on my own claim. A neighbor, Wm. Latimer and myself rigged up a hay bed in a small log stable with this end in view. The smell of new mown hay proved conducive of sleep, but about midnight another odor became sufficiently pronounced to counteract the perfume of the hay. Dawn revealed a lusty member of the skunk tribe as our guest. I gently, oh, so gently, circled him around to the door, but he seemed loath to leave. Bill stood ready and the next circle he made he grabbed him by the tail and had him soaring skyward before he could get his defensive apparatus into action.

One of our staple articles of diet was rusty bacon, or as it was known then "Chicago Chicken." We would live high on this along with potatoes and bannock until the bacon got pretty slim, then we would drive a nail in the north wall of the shanty and hang it up in reserve for visitors. In those days the common procedure was to boil a pot of potatoes "a la jackets" and dump them on the table. The man who skinned the most got the most. I have seen this method produce expert peelers in three days.

Practically all our travel was done on foot and I have walked to old Desford, 11 miles distant for the mail and shouldered a hundred pound sack of flour back. Being thrown on one's own resources surely makes one versatile. What would you think of a couple of young ladies who desired to visit a neighbor one winter morn, and

and load cars during the night after working all day. We loaded out of the old flat warehouses which preceded our modern elevators and the grain was handled in sacks. The pay was \$3.00 per car; \$1.50 each for two of us. Peter and I operated one of the first threshers in the district and have owned nine outfits in all. We often threshed 25 miles from home and our season lasted three months. We had excellent men at \$1.00 per day, and it took more than a snow flurry to send them scuttling East.

I remember hiring a man once who was a professional song writer who came West for his health. He composed a humorous song, mentioning the different farmers on the gang. I recall one verse referring to Peter, who had just got

married:

"And then there is Peter, our other big boss,
Who still maintains threshing is all a dead loss;
He goes home every night about five or six miles,
And comes back the next morning all covered with smiles."

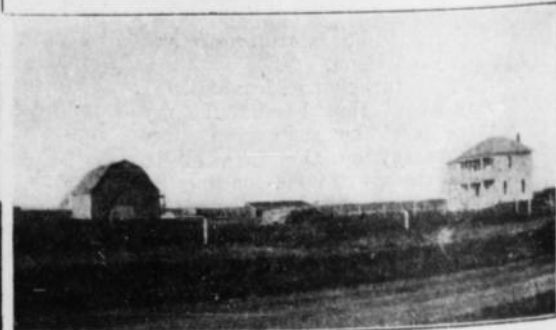
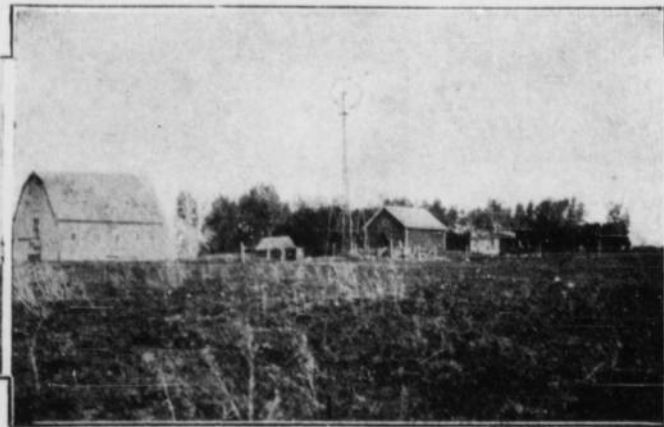
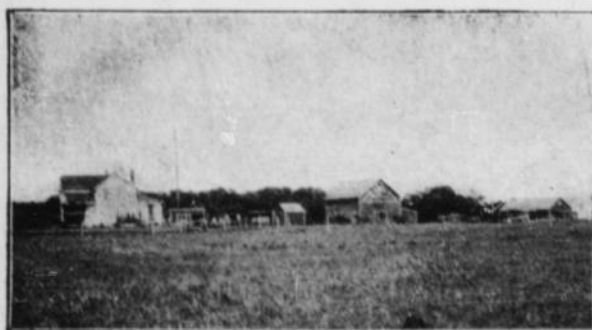
The old caboose rocked to this ditty more than once. Years later I hired a man who, on hearing my name, enquired if I was mentioned in the old threshing song. He had heard it in the lumber woods of Maine; so our world then, as now, was pretty small.

A Young Man's Ambition

However, I must move on to more serious things, but before I do let me relate an experience which may prove valuable food for thought to the modern young man who can't decide between a four and a six-cylinder car. A man came to my place, one evening long ago, driving the almost unheard of luxury—a new top buggy. I stabled his horse, pushed the buggy into an empty shed and took him in to supper. After I had got him seated comfortably near the kitchen stove I took the lantern and slipped out to have another look at that buggy. As I stroked its glossy panels, I could feel the tears start, and I remarked aloud to myself: "Oh, will I ever be able to afford a buggy?"

A record of our first crops in Manitoba might be of interest. It reads as follows:

1883—Nine acres frozen.
1884—Frozen, drew to Brandon, 20¢ per bushel.
1885—Frozen, sold entire crop 18¢ per bushel.



Farms owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henderson before they retired to the town of Boissevain. Reading from left to right they are now farmed respectively by three of their sons, Harold, Herbert and Earl.

\$5.00, so with an old valise dangling in the centre of a pole carried on our shoulders we began our 70-mile walk to Brandon. What was then known as the Endless Slough had to be crossed, and we waded through it, holding our clothes over our head and buried to the arms in slush. I still maintain that we hold the speed record for getting into our duds on the other bank.

After the first night half our money was gone. The next noon saw another dollar depart, but we reached Brandon that night, and after investing in some bread and cheese, hit for a box car as it was our intention to go to the end of the steel and apply for work. The

returned to Brandon the first thing I did was to buy a dollar's worth of sugar and sit right down on the sidewalk and eat it. I realize since that it was nature's call for a balanced ration.

Humor Not Lacking

Many things happened in the early days that still give me pleasure to recollect. May I set down a few of them. I had been living on my brother's homestead. I heard that as a

on finding that the men had the sleigh away, hitched a horse to the henhouse door and made the trip on this novel vehicle?

In times of crop failure we were hard put to earn money enough to live. I have drawn out building logs and rails, and dug dozens of wells and cellars for farmers who came in later with some money. I have even been glad to walk five miles to Boissevain

1886—Dried out.
1887—Very fair, but low in price, around 20¢.

1888—Frozen August 8. Never cut a sheaf.

1889—Dry. Very scant crop.
1890—Hailed 100 per cent. No insurance.

1891—Fair to good. Some frosted.
1892—Fair to good.

Our first bumper was in '95. Wheat averaged over 40 bushels per acre and sold for from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. This crop gave us our first real start.

It must be borne in mind that modern

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Our Ambassador

Mr. King's announcement following the formation of his government, that he was at last sending a Canadian representative to Washington, was welcome news to many Canadians. The announcement was made in the House of Commons, in May, 1920, that an understanding had been reached with the British government, and also with the United States government, whereby, "His Majesty, on advice of his Canadian Canadian ministers shall appoint a minister plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian government." Since then every year parliament has voted a sum of money to defray the expenses of such a representative in Washington, but up to the present nothing had been done in the way of appointing one.

Hitherto Canadian interests have been looked after at Washington by the British ambassador. Most of Canada's business has to do with the United States, so far as anything touching international affairs is concerned; and it was a tedious and circuitous method by which any Canadian official business that required to be handled at Washington had to go first to London through the colonial office, be turned over there to the foreign office, and by the latter transmitted back to Washington, where the British ambassador, in due time, when he got around to it, took the matter up with the Washington government. The new departure will get away from this, and henceforth Canada's business will be done direct through her own representative. The fact that Mr. Massey, who is to be our first minister at Washington, has accompanied the prime minister to London, gives rise to the view that this departure may be the subject of discussion at the imperial conference. Why it should be is difficult to see. The Irish Free State, which ranks with Canada as a self-governing Dominion, has had for some considerable time past a representative at Washington. The Canadian representative should go to Washington clothed with the fullest possible powers he can be given, representing and dealing with Canadian interests in that character, and it is to be hoped that any discussions that take place in London, or any decision that may be reached there, shall not lessen this stature for Canada's first minister abroad.

More than half our trade is done with the United States. It is the only foreign country which touches our boundary line, and now that we find it necessary through our development as a nation within the British Commonwealth of nations, to give consideration to questions of foreign policy, it is eminently fitting that our first step in diplomatic representation abroad should be with the country with which we have most to do. The event marks another step forward in the status of Canada, in the eyes of the whole world.

An Attack on the Income Tax

Notice was given at the recent convention at St. John, N.B., of the Canadian boards of trade that the Retail Trade Bureau of Canada is about to launch a Dominion-wide campaign for the abolition of the income tax. The warning is timely. The supporters of the principle of taxation being proportioned to ability to pay can prepare themselves for a fight. The subject will, doubtless, in these circumstances, receive the attention of the farmers' provincial conventions, which are almost upon us.

No doubt can be felt that the great majority of the Canadian people regard the income tax as the most equitable form of taxation now in use for Federal purposes and are opposed to its abolition. At the same time, a direct tax always affects people more powerfully and unpleasantly than an indirect tax, the operation and effects of which are largely concealed from them. The popularity of the Robb Budget was in great measure due to the relief it afforded from this instrument of direct taxation. It is not in human nature not to feel pleased when a direct payment of taxes is lessened or remitted.

But the satisfaction created by the Robb budget was really due to the assurance it gave that the period of heavy taxation was passing away. If the choice has to be made between raising revenue to meet the permanent expense of government partly by means of the income tax and deriving it wholly from indirect taxes, such as the tariff and the sales tax, there can be little hesitation in deciding that the income tax ought to be retained. Taxation on the basis of income received is clearly more equitable than taxes on consumption can possibly be. Income taxes have come to stay in most western countries and Canada is not likely to find abolition feasible or desirable.

The Canadian Board of Trade passed a resolution, however, asking for modifications in the Federal income tax which will give investors preferential treatment. This will call attention to the effect of the change made at the last session of Parliament in the taxation of dividends. Mr. Robb's intentions were, no doubt, admirable. He was endeavoring to discriminate for taxation purposes between earned and unearned incomes, or rather, between incomes derived from wages, salaries and personal profits and those derived from investments. Discrimination of this kind has something to recommend it. But the result of the change actually made has been to set up double taxation, or worse, of this particular form of income. A good case for modification of this provision can probably be made out.

If the income tax is not to be rendered extremely unpopular by the occurrence of incidental and avoidable inequities in its application, its essential character as a personal tax will have to be insisted upon. The real criterion of contribution to the national revenues under it should be the actual income over and above the cost of the necessities of life enjoyed by each taxpayer. In practice, the situation is complicated by such considerations as the ascertainment of net personal income in such cases as that of the farmer, and by the existence of undivided profits of corporations which would form part of the income of investors if distributed as dividends. The treatment to be accorded to the latter is a highly debatable subject. It is obviously unfair to impose double taxation on any form of income; on the other hand, potential income ought not to be allowed to escape taxation merely by being withheld from distribution by corporate concerns to the individuals composing them.

The Canadian Board of Trade had probably this problem in mind when it asked for preference to be given investors in the imposition of income taxation, and it should not be impossible to find a solution of the difficulty which would be reasonably fair to everyone affected. But the existence and adjustment of these complexities and anomalies cannot be

used to justify the abolition of the income tax itself.

This opportunity may be taken to point out also that the chief virtue of the income tax—its general fairness—is undermined when the limit of exemption is placed at too high a figure. Mr. Robb raised the exemption figure in the last budget to \$3,000 for married persons, with the additional allowance of \$500 for each dependent child. This is surely to be regarded as reaching, if not of overstepping, the amount at which the purpose of the exemption is served. The income tax ought not to degenerate into a form of class taxation bearing exclusively on the wealthy. Its value lies in the approximation it affords of taxation according to ability. Future reductions of taxation should be made in the more onerous forms of indirect taxation. Further raising of the exemption limit, though it may win the approval of the individuals exempted, will create a situation in which the tax will cease to be equitable and color will be given to the arguments sure to be advanced in support of the demand for its abolition.

The Ontario Election

The Ontario Legislature has been dissolved and an election will be held on December 1. Along with this announcement a public statement was made by Premier Ferguson to the effect that the government would go to the country pledged, if returned to power, to repeal the Ontario Temperance Act and introduce legislation which he outlined as follows:

- Doctor's prescriptions wiped out;
- Commission to be appointed to handle government sale of liquor;
- Bars will not come back;
- Areas of the province to be protected by local option;
- Poison liquor vendors to go to jail;
- Revenues from liquor sales to be used for reduction of taxation;
- Machinery to be established to learn the wishes of both "dry" and "wet" areas regarding imposing or lifting of the ban on local liquor sales.

There is no mystery about how the electors of Ontario stand on the O.T.A. when it is free from political entanglements. In November, 1924, a plebiscite was held on the continuance of the measure and it received a majority of 34,031. With this verdict before him Mr. Ferguson's duty was clear. It was to go ahead and enforce the Act. In Hon. W. F. Nickle he had a conscientious and efficient minister who, after over three years of direct responsibility for that enforcement, has resigned from the government rather than support its new liquor policy. But the other course has been adopted and the whole question has been injected into the field of partisan political controversy.

The political strategy of the move is clear. The cities voted strongly against the O.T.A. in the plebiscite but their vote was smothered under the majority of 180,000 that was piled up for it in the rural constituencies. In 1925 a redistribution measure was put through and nine additional seats given to the cities. In the country there is the possibility of three-cornered fights, with the temperance vote split between the Progressive and Liberal candidates. There will also be many whose political affiliations will out-weigh their O.T.A. sentiment. It is to placate the latter that the government proposals contain the local option clause, and it will be said that if the rural districts want to remain dry they will have that privilege.

The local option argument may have considerable weight with some but if local option measures were ineffective in the days of the horse and buggy they will prove still less so now that the automobile and motor truck can be pressed into service and, between midnight and dawn, can land abundant supplies in any part of the province. To prevent a split in the country on a question of such importance a move has been made to prevent three-cornered fights wherever possible. The government proposals are being roundly criticized by leading Conservatives. Some Conservative

candidates are coming out on a straight O.T.A. platform and there is every indication that Mr. Ferguson has stirred up a hornet's nest within his own party. It may, therefore, be found on the evening of December 1 that the Ferguson government, in spite of its majority in the last legislature, has received the punishment it deserves for dragging into the field of partisan politics a question that it has always been the policy of Canadian public men to have settled on its own merits.

Harvest Labor

The recurring problem of the Western grain farmer, that of securing an adequate supply of harvest labor at reasonable wages, assumed worse form this year than ever before. Not only were men scarce and wages almost prohibitive, but the laborers also have had a costly experience. The customary practice is to hire by the day, and many employers, faced with the prospect of severe losses from unseasonable harvest weather, left their high-priced men to shift for themselves in the long lay-off periods. The enforced idleness filled many country towns with dissatisfied men, some of whom returned home in disgust before the season was over, out of pocket for their experience, and sure to be poor advertisers for next year's harvest excursions.

Some of the trouble this year was due to peculiarities of the growing season. July was a bad crop month and early grain estimates were low. Plentiful rains during the last weeks in which the crop could be benefited raised estimates very rapidly. The first plans for augmenting the harvest labor supply, made on a basis of a slim crop, yielded an insufficiency of men and established a high level of wages. But making allowance for this it must be admitted that even in years when the crop has been accurately estimated, trouble has been experienced in attracting a sufficient influx of transient farm labor. Nor is it a problem which will settle itself by the growth

of the West as long as every recorded increase in population is attended with a proportional increase in the acreage sown to grain.

It is certainly true that harvest excursions do not now have the same appeal they once had. Due to the multiplicity of threshing rigs the length of the threshing season has been reduced to an average not much above 20 working days. Maritime newspapers have lately made a stand against the West's drain upon their youth. Even in Ontario, a rich recruiting ground in other days, the railways have had to coax men in order to try to make up the complement.

From the sources of gratuitous counsel with which the farmer is richly supplied will come the advice to grow less grain and place more reliance on livestock. But every farmer knows that while this may be the ideal final solution, for many years yet to come the wheat crop will pay the bills of the West, and so long as that is true he must depend largely on outside help to meet his seasonal labor crisis.

The most hopeful source of transient farm labor is in the Western states. The annual harvester's trek begins with the northward migration of Mexican peons late in June and follows the ripening season into the Dakotas, where the grain comes off just a little in advance of what it does in this country. Heretofore almost nothing has been done to encourage American harvesters to come across the Canadian boundary, except the granting of a cent a mile rate by the Canadian railways. In the present season the Western states supplied only a few hundred laborers when, properly canvassed, it might have supplied many times that number. This is a question that presses for examination. Few farmers in Western Canada will want to go into another harvest circumstanced as they were in 1926.

Encouraging Empire Trade

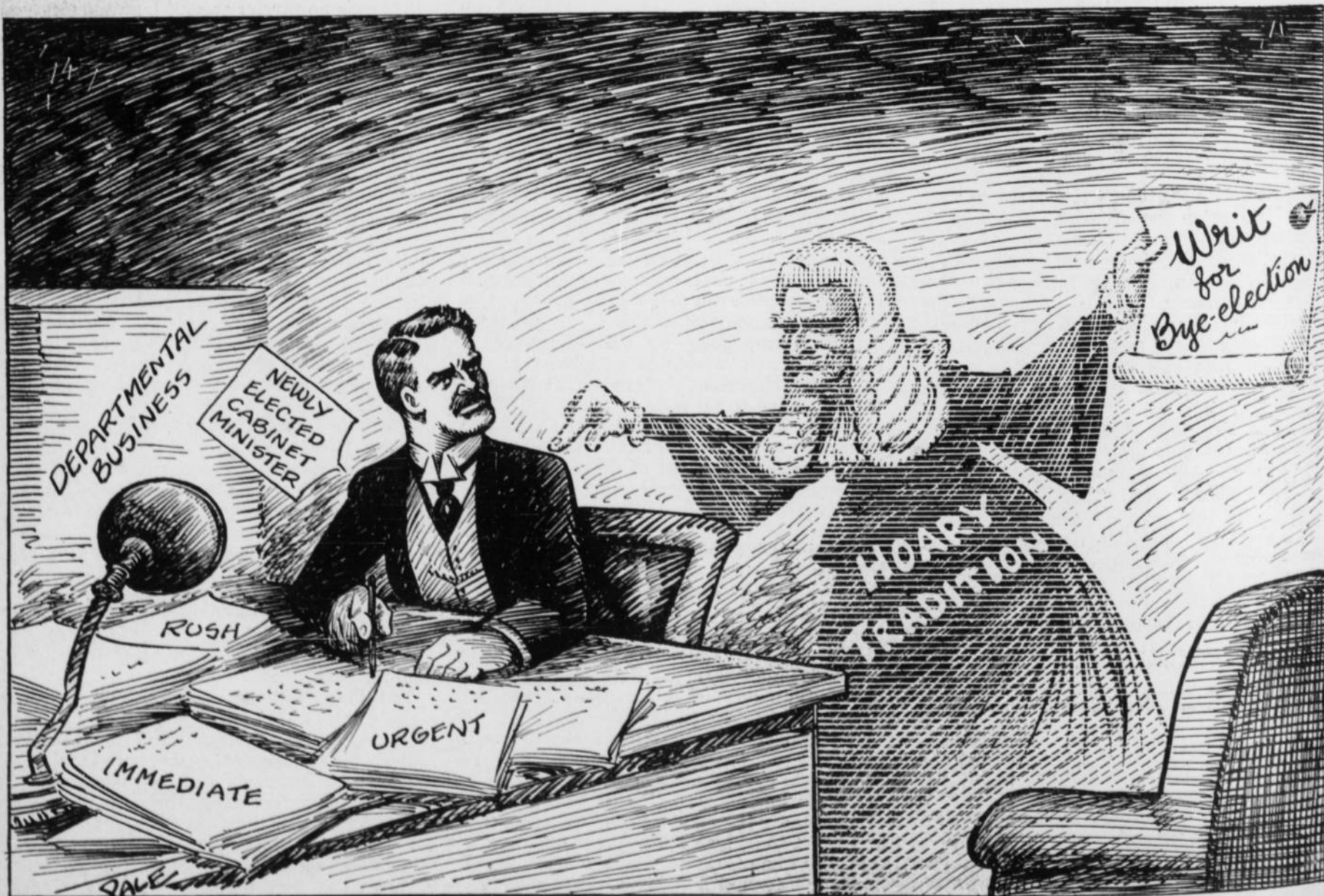
Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the British Board of Trade, gave at the Imperial Conference some rather striking figures illus-

trating the growth of inter-Imperial trade. Great Britain now imports 22.5 per cent. of its sugar from other parts of the Empire, as against six or seven per cent. before the war. The similar figures for raisins are 36.5 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. For tobacco they are 11 per cent. against 1.5 per cent. Exports from Britain to the amount of £100,000,000 enjoy preferential treatment in different parts of the Empire. Sir Philip ascribed these increases largely to the operation of preferential tariffs on both sides.

The results are, indeed, gratifying, especially to Canada, the pioneer in establishing the British preference. But many factors have been operating, in addition to tariff preferences, to bring about the results noted. European markets for British exports have been and still are greatly curtailed and the same may be said of many foreign markets for Dominion products. The extension of trading within the Empire ought to be promoted by every legitimate means. But it ought not to be promoted at the expense of discouraging trade with any and every other country which is willing to trade with us. Exports are the life of trade and markets for Canadian products ought to be developed wherever suitable opportunities occur.

But trade is exchange. Exports cannot be maintained and increased unless we, on our part, are willing to accept foreign products in return for our own. The greatest value of the increase of Empire trade lies in the lesson it affords in the commercial inter-dependence of all the nations of the world and the stupidity of erecting artificial barriers against any interchange of commodities which is profitable and beneficial to the traders.

As this issue goes to press the sun is shining. We hope that it will continue to shine, every hour it is above the horizon, until the rest of the harvest is saved and the farmers have caught up with their fall work. But all we can do about it is to hope.



An Unwelcome and Unnecessary Interruption

In 30 Seconds

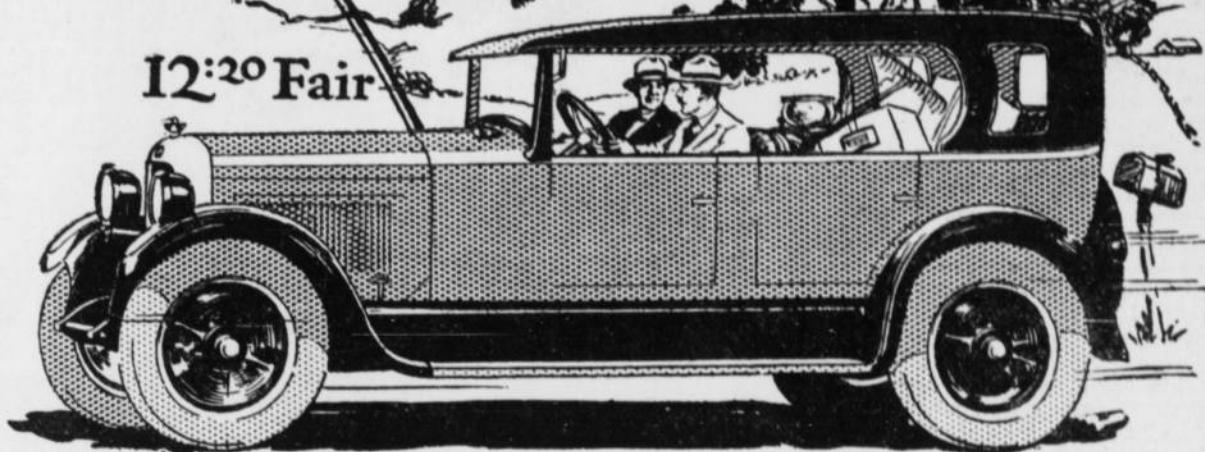
Open to the sunshine or closed against the storm



12:00 Fair



12:05 Rain



12:20 Fair

THE Studebaker Duplex gives you in one car the advantages of both an open and an enclosed car. Roller side enclosures are concealed in the top—out of sight—ready at a moment's notice to be drawn, giving you complete protection from rain, storm or cold winds. In 30 seconds the airy open Duplex becomes the snug enclosed Duplex. All curtain trouble is banished—and all other touring cars are made obsolete by the Studebaker Duplex.

Ideal for the farmer

The double utility of the Duplex makes it an ideal car for the farmer. Without sacrificing the freedom of an open car, he has closed-car comfort always at his finger tips. Bulky crates, baskets and tools—difficult to handle in a closed car—are easily loaded into the roomy rear compartment. If desired, the seat back can be quickly removed, allowing for extra carrying space without damage to upholstery.

The Duplex offers double safety as well as double comfort. Its upper structure is sturdy enough to support the entire weight of the car in an upside down position. Since Studebaker pioneered this revolutionary type of body construction, the Duplex has saved many lives in accidents that would have been fatal in the old-style light-top touring car.

No other car offers Duplex convenience—and no other car of its size equals the Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton (illustrated) in rated horsepower. According to the rating of the Society of Automotive Engineers, it is the world's most powerful car of its size and weight. 24 makes of five-passenger open cars have less power and sell for from \$5 to \$5505 higher price!

In addition to the fine performance provided by its powerful engine, the Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton is completely equipped. There's a gasoline gauge on the dash, automatic windshield cleaner, rear-view mirror, cowl ventilator, stop light, air cleaner, gas and oil filters and coincidental lock to steering gear and ignition controlled by the same key used for the spare-tire carrier. Lights are operated from the steering wheel. Spark control is automatic. Upholstery is genuine leather over deep, restful cushions. Full-size balloon tires give maximum riding comfort. Finish is a durable metallic blue.

The Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton

\$1735
delivered at Winnipeg

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Studebaker builds all its own bodies, all engines, all clutches, gear sets, springs, differentials, steering gears, brakes, axles, gray-iron castings and drop forgings. Only Ford in the low-price field and Studebaker in the fine-car field have such complete manufacturing facilities.

One-Profit value

These facilities enable Studebaker to manufacture quality cars on a One-Profit basis—eliminating outside profits. The savings thus effected are passed on to Studebaker owners in the form of higher quality and lower price.

Unit-Built construction

Studebaker facilities result, too, in cars designed,

engineered and built as units. The hundreds of parts in a Studebaker function as a smooth-working unit, resulting in scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation, greater riding comfort and higher resale value.

Always kept up-to-date

Direct manufacturing control enables Studebaker to keep cars constantly up-to-date. We add improvements regardless of the calendar—we do not save them up for spectacular annual announcements which make cars artificially obsolete. Resale values are thus stabilized.

Any of the dealers listed below will gladly demonstrate the Standard Six Duplex—and, if desired, finance its purchase on a liberal Budget Payment Plan. Write for interesting illustrated booklet on One-Profit manufacture and complete description of the Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton.—The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

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STUDEBAKER

Pigs is Pigs

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

MIKE Flannery, the Westcote agent of the Interurban Express Company, leaned over the counter of the express office and shook his fist. Mr. Morehouse, angry and red, stood on the other side of the counter, trembling with rage. The argument had been long and heated, and at last Mr. Morehouse had talked himself speechless. The cause of the trouble stood on the counter between the two men. It was a soap box across the top of which were nailed a number of strips, forming a rough but serviceable cage. In it two spotted guinea-pigs were greedily eating lettuce leaves.

"Do as you loike, then!" shouted Flannery, "pay for thim an' take thim, or don't pay for thim and leave thim be. Rules is rules, Misther Morehouse, an' Mike Flannery's not goin' to be called down for breakin' of thim."

"But, you everlastingly stupid idiot!" shouted Mr. Morehouse, madly shaking a flimsy printed book beneath the agent's nose, "can't you read it here—in your own plain printed rates? 'Pets, domestic, Franklin to Westcote, if properly boxed, 25 cents each.' He threw the book on the counter in disgust. "What more do you want? Aren't they pets? Aren't they domestic? Aren't they properly boxed? What?"

He turned and walked back and forth rapidly, frowning ferociously.

Suddenly he turned to Flannery, and forcing his voice to an artificial calmness spoke slowly but with intense sarcasm.

"Pets," he said. "P-e-t-s! Twenty-five cents each. There are two of them. One! Two! Two times twenty-five are fifty! Can you understand that? I offer you fifty cents."

Flannery reached for the book. He ran his hand through the pages and stopped at page sixty-four.

"An' I don't take fifty cints," he whispered in mockery. "Here's the rule for ut. 'Whin the agint be in anny doubt regardin' which of two rates applies to a shipment, he shall charge the larger. The consign-ey may file a claim for the overcharge.' In this case Misther Morehouse, I be in doubt. Pets thim animals may be, an' domestic they be, but pigs I'm blame sure they do be, an' me rules says plain as the nose on yer face, 'Pigs, Franklin to Westcote, thirty cints each.' An' Misther Morehouse, by me arithetical knowledge two times thirty comes to sixty cints."

Mr. Morehouse shook his head savagely. "Nonsense!" he shouted, "confounded nonsense, I tell you! Why, you poor ignorant foreigner, that rule means common pigs, domestic pigs, not guinea-pigs!"

Flannery was stubborn.

"Pigs is pigs," he declared firmly. "Guinea-pigs or dago pigs or Irish pigs is all the same to the Interurban Express Company an' to Mike Flannery. Th' nationality of the pig creates no differentiality in the rate, Misther Morehouse! 'Twould be the same was they Dutch pigs or Rooshun pigs. Mike Flannery," he added, "is here to tind to the expriss business and not to hould conversation wid dago pigs in sivilin languages for to discover be they Chinese or Tipperary by birth an' nativity."

Mr. Morehouse hesitated. He bit his lip and then flung out his arms wildly.

"Very well!" he shouted, "you shall hear of this! Your president shall hear of this! It is an outrage! I have offered you fifty cents. You refuse it! Keep the pigs until you are ready to take the fifty cents, but, by George, sir, if one hair of those pigs' heads is harmed I will have the law on you!"

He turned and stalked out, slamming the door. Flannery carefully lifted the soap box from the counter and placed it in a corner. He was not worried. He felt the peace that comes to a faithful servant who has done his duty and done it well.

Mr. Morehouse went home raging. His boy, who had been awaiting the

guinea-pigs, knew better than to ask him for them. He was a normal boy and therefore always had a guilty conscience when his father was angry. So the boy slipped quietly around the house. There is nothing so soothing to a guilty conscience as to be



out of the path of the avenger.

Mr. Morehouse stormed into the house. "Where's the ink?" he shouted at his wife as soon as his foot was across the doorsill.

Mrs. Morehouse jumped guiltily. She never used ink. She had not seen the ink, nor moved the ink, nor thought of the ink, but her husband's tone convicted her of the guilt of having borne and reared a boy, and she knew that whenever her husband wanted anything in a loud voice the boy had been at it.

"I'll find Sammy," she said meekly.

When the ink was found Mr. Morehouse wrote rapidly, and he read the completed letter and smiled a triumphant smile.

"That will settle that crazy Irishman!" he exclaimed. "When they get that letter he will hunt another job, all right!"

A week later Mr. Morehouse received a long official envelope with the card of the Interurban Express Company in the upper left corner. He tore it open eagerly and drew out a sheet of paper. At the top it bore the number A6754. The letter was short. "Subject—Rate on guinea-pigs," it said. "Dr. Sir—We are in receipt of your letter regarding rate on guinea-pigs between Franklin and Westcote, addressed to the president of this company. All claims for overcharge should be addressed to the Claims Department."

Mr. Morehouse wrote to the Claims Department. He wrote six pages of choice sarcasm, vituperation and argument, and sent them to the Claims Department.

"Very well!" he shouted. "You shall hear of this! Your president shall hear of this! It is an outrage! I have offered you fifty cents. You refuse it! Keep the pigs until you are ready to take the fifty cents, but, by George, sir, if one hair of those pigs' heads is harmed I will have the law on you!"

A few weeks later he received a reply from the Claims Department. Attached to it was his last letter.

"Dr. Sir," said the reply. "Your letter of the 16th inst., addressed to this department, subject rate on guinea-pigs from Franklin to Westcote, rec'd. We have taken up the matter with our agent at Westcote, and his reply is attached herewith. He informs us that you refused to receive the consignment or to pay the charges. You have therefore no claim against this company, and your letter regarding the proper rate on the consignment should be addressed to our Tariff Department."

Mr. Morehouse wrote to the Tariff Department. He stated his case clearly, and gave his arguments in full, quoting a page or two from the encyclopedia to prove that guinea-pigs were not common pigs.

With the care that characterizes corporations when they are systematically conducted, Mr. Morehouse's letter was numbered, O.K.'d, and started through the regular channels. Duplicate copies of the bill of lading,

manifest, Flannery's receipt for the package and several other pertinent papers were pinned to the letter, and they were passed to the head of the Tariff Department.

The head of the Tariff Department put his feet on his desk and yawned. He looked through the papers carelessly.

"Miss Kane," he said to his stenographer, "take this letter. 'Agent Westcote, N.J. Please advise why consignment referred to in attached papers was refused domestic pet rates.'"

Miss Kane made a series of curves and angles on her note book and waited with pencil poised. The head of the department looked at the papers again.

"Huh! Guinea-pigs!" he said. "Probably starved to death by this time! Add this to that letter: 'Give condition of consignment at present.'"

He tossed the papers on to the stenographer's desk, took his feet from his own desk and went out to lunch.

When Mike Flannery received the letter he scratched his head.

"Give prisint condition," he repeated thoughtfully. "Now what do thim clerks be wantin' to know, I wonder! 'Prisint condition,' is ut? Thim pigs, praise St. Patrick, do be in good health, so far as I know, but I niver was no veterinaury surgeon to dago pigs. Mebbly thim clerks wants me to call in the pig doether an' have their pulses took. Wan thing I do know, howiver, which is, they've glorious appytites for pigs of their soize. Ate? They'd ate the brass padlocks off a barn door! If the paddy pig, by the same token, ate as hearty as these dago pigs do, there'd be a famine in Ireland."

To assure himself that his report would be up to date, Flannery went to the rear of the office and looked into the cage. The pigs had been transferred to a larger box—a dry goods box.

"Wan, — two, — t'ree, — four, — foive, — six, — sivilin, — eight!" he counted. Sivilin spotted an' wan all black. All well an' hearty an' all eatin' loike ragin' hippypotty-musses." He went back

to his desk and wrote.

"Mr. Morgan, Head of Tariff Department," he wrote, "why do I say dago pigs is pigs, because they is pigs and will be 'til you say they ain't, which is what the rule book says. Stop your jollying me—you know it as well as I do. As to health they are all well and hoping you are the same. P.S.—There are eight now, the family increased, all good eaters. P.S.—I paid out so far two dollars for cabbage which they like shall I put in bill for same, what?"

Morgan, head of the Tariff Department, when he received this letter, laughed. He read it again and became serious.

"By George!" he said, "Flannery is right, 'pigs is pigs.' I'll have to get authority on this thing. Meanwhile, Miss Kane, take this letter: 'Agent Westcote, N.J. Regarding shipment guinea-pigs, File No. A6754. Rule 85, General Instructions to Agents, clearly states that agents shall collect from consignee all costs of provender, etc., etc., required for livestock while in transit or storage. You will proceed to collect same from consignee.'"

Flannery received this letter next morning, and when he read it he grinned.

"Proceed to collect," he said softly. "How thim clerks do loike to be talkin'! Me proceed to collect two dollars and twenty-five cints off Misther Morehouse! I wonder do thim clerks know Misther Morehouse! 171

Thousands of people have laughed at Ellis Parker Butler's Pigs is Pigs. It is probably the most famous American short story of our day. It is now twenty-one years since it first appeared in The American Magazine. In the meantime a great many people have reached adult years who have not had the opportunity of reading it. The Guide is offering its readers an opportunity to enjoy this masterpiece of a humorist.

Playtime

Let the mercury disappear in the glass! These young Canadians will have their fun coasting.



During school recess this coming Manitoba ball player socks one for the fans a la Babe Ruth



In Holland lace caps and wooden skates go together. Looks as though Hans, at the right, had filled those pants with hay to save him when he falls.



This is the little South Sea Islander's idea of play. Most of the youngsters who read this page will prefer the style of Miss Alberta perched on the dog sleigh.



Football fields are scarce in the city of gondolas, so this little Italian lad spends most of his playtime on the flagstones. The pigeons in St. Mark's square are his special friends.



"Castles in Spain!" These little Spaniards are building them out of stones collected on the hillside. The cathedral of Burgos in the background may provide them with some ideas.



"Hop-Scotch" we call it. These little chaps in India play it almost the same way

These New Zealand Maori girls have a luxurious swimming pool, for the water is always hot.



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day—then west
under cheerful,
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thru the colorful
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of New Mexico
and Arizona—
You can stop at
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Romances of the Plant World

The bookman, standing in the market place, is reminded of some pages of history in which products of garden and orchard have figured

By P. M. ABEL

THE practically-minded man, walking through a crowded city market place on a Saturday morning sees nothing but mountains of crates and bales and boxes, shrewd bargainers, buyers jostling each other, the roar of motors—everywhere the soil and steam of human activity. But to the lover of plants each inviting display of fruit, each pile of vegetables redolent of the warm scent of earth, brings fleeting images of other lands and other times.

This crate of oranges, now, what a history lies behind it! Our thoughtful wanderer in the market place will see a venturesome Arab, sea captain, 300 years before the first Crusade, skirting the Persian coast in his flimsy dhow to cast anchor finally in some harbor of the Indies. Spices, silks and ivory will be the returning cargo, but there is no refrigerator space to bring back a treat of India's delicious fruit to the home folks. So the captain gathers, among other seeds, some orange pips, and in the course of time the orange flourishes alongside the olive in Arabia. Other Mohammedans—Moors—trading into the setting sun, carry the orange to Spain, and Seville becomes a name in the markets of the Mediterranean.

Then imagine yourself on the quay at Portsmouth, on an English autumn morning, in 1290. A Spanish galleon brings in the first load of oranges to land on English soil. Within a few hours the fame of the exquisite fruit spreads throughout the city. The soldiers of Edward I, home from the Welsh marches, crowd to see and to taste. Seven oranges of the shipment are sent to London for the delectation of the queen. From that day the orange is a favorite in the realms of Edward and his successors.

Strawberries! Why the name, so little suggestive of the queen of the garden, and so different to the name given to this fruit in all other languages? Turner, who wrestled with the peculiarities of the English tongue in 1538, affirms that the spreading nature of the runners of the plant were responsible for it. They were strewed, or as it was said anciently, "strawed" over the ground, and the name read to Englishmen of early Plantagenet times as though it were "strawedberry."

The Grapes of Norumbega

The sight of grapes will remind our bookman in the market place that contrary to conclusions one would draw today, there was once such a thing as a Scotch slave. Sagas, of the Norsemen, tell us that when one of their expeditions landed in Boston harbor in 1004, two Scotch slaves were sent inland to spy out the land, and they came back laden with grapes, even as the spies Moses sent into the promised land.

If it be Xmas time there will be piles of English walnuts for sale. But only a small portion of this crop finds its way to holiday tables. In France, Spain and Italy the walnut is cooked and forms an important item of food. The Europeans put the kernels through the press and use its drying oil in the arts. Circassians tap the tree and make sugar of its sap. In France there is one variety called the Titmouse walnut because the shell is so thin that birds, especially the titmouse, can break it and get at the kernel. Californians are now following suit with the so-called paper-shell walnuts.

Here, too, there will be juniper berries, the universal seasoning. Our distillers use it to flavor gin; the Germans use it to flavor sauerkraut; in Sweden the berries are roasted and make a substitute for coffee; in old times it was a source of spice.

In point of antiquity, of all the tempting wares the market has to offer to our meditating onlooker, the peach and the apple divide the honors. The old testament Jews knew not the peach, but the Chinese cultivated it 10 centuries before Christ. The West repaid the Orient with the gift of the apple, grown by Swiss Lake dwellers before the dawn of European history.

The Odoriferous Esculent

The lowly onion has a quaint history. There is a tradition in the East that when Satan stepped out of the garden of Eden, after the fall of man, onions sprang up from the spot where he placed his right foot, and garlic from where his left foot touched. Herodotus, who wrote the first popular geography, tells us that in his day there was an inscription on the Great Pyramid, stating the sum spent for onions, radishes and garlic, which had been consumed by laborers during its progress, as 1,600 talents. Certainly the Egyptians knew how to raise onions and had choice varieties. One sort was so highly esteemed that it was worshipped as a god, and the Roman, Juvenal, the Clarence Darrow of his day, was so impolite as to sneer at them for their nonsense.

The Romans themselves were not a whit behind the Egyptians in their cultivation of this vegetable. It is recorded that in one of the Roman colonies in the time of Agrippa, they grew a Russian onion that sometimes reached the weight of eight pounds! Evidently they had boards of trade in those days, too.

Atrocities in the Dining-Room

Much as the ancients liked onions, they esteemed leeks even better. The Israelites complained to Moses of the deprivation of the leeks of Egypt when they were wandering through the wil-



To the ancient Roman celery was a plant of ill omen and used for funeral purposes. This British Columbia field would have provided sufficient for a visitation of the plague.

derness. Leeks were brought into great notice by the fondness displayed for them by the Emperor Nero, who used to eat them for several days in every month to clear his voice, which practice led the people to nickname him "Porrophagus," a jawbreaker for us today, but in Nero's time quite a snappy bit of slang meaning leek-eater.

The Symbol of the Welsh

If you will look at the cap badge of the Prince of Wales when he is dressed in his military clothes, you will see a leek, for that is the badge of the Welsh regiment of which he is the colonel. Why? The Welshmen won a victory in the sixth century over the Saxons, and they attributed it to the leeks they wore by the order of St. David, to distinguish them in the fray.

And if our bookman sees garlic in the stalls alongside the leek and the

onion, he will remember that over this vegetable the Romans kept up a knavish practice. They didn't care for it themselves because it had too strong an odor, but they fed it to their slaves to make them strong, and they gave it to their soldiers to make them brave. Courage begets courage; gustatory recklessness may engender valor in combat.

Didn't Appreciate Vitamins

The tomato came from Mexico, and English-speaking people seem to have been about the last to take to it. The date of its appearance in England is put at 1596, and Gerarde, an Elizabethan commentator, told his readers contemptuously, these love apples (as tomatoes were then called in England) are eaten abroad prepared and boiled with pepper, salt and oil, and also as a sauce, "but they yield very little nourishment to the bodie, and the same naught and corrupt." What a change of opinion from that declaration to the use now made of the tomato in hospitals for feeding babes!

Celery! How a Roman's eyes would boggle to see us eating it as we do. To them it was a thing of ill omen, and used as a funeral plant. Later on it was considered to be a valuable medicine. Strabo, a French writer of the ninth century lists 355 medicinal uses for it. Perhaps the belief in the efficacy of celery salt is a remnant of Strabo's learning.

Spinach became popular in Europe about 1351. Its first mention is as a vegetable monks were allowed to eat on fast days.

No Mean Radishes, These!

China may be considered the native haunt of the radish, but it has been highly esteemed in the Occident for many centuries. To get a just appreciation of what the Greeks thought of radishes, consider this: "In offering oblations to Apollo they presented turnips in lead, beets in silver, but radishes were presented in beaten gold."

We seem to have lost the inclination to strive for size in radishes, doubtless because the smaller sorts possess better quality. Mark what Europeans of the sixteenth century bear witness to. One writer, in 1552, stated he had seen a radish of 40 pounds in weight, and two years later he is outdone by Matthiolus, who says unhesitatingly that he saw a radish weighing 100 pounds!

Green peas go back to antiquity. They have been found in Egyptian mummies, but they did not become a popular vegetable in Western Europe till comparatively recently. But when they did arrive they landed with a bang! Read this, written in 1695: "It is frightful to see persons sensual enough to purchase green peas at the price of 50 crowns per litron." And about the same time Madame Maintenon, a famous mistress of the French court, wrote:

"The subject of peas continues to absorb all others. The anxiety to eat them, the pleasure of having eaten them, and the desire to eat them again, are the three great matters which have been discussed by our princes for four days past. Some ladies, even after having supped at the royal table, and well supped, too, returning to their own homes at the risk of suffering from indigestion, will again eat peas before going to bed. It is both a fashion and a madness."

But our dreamer of the market place is jostled along. Sidewalk space is precious on a Saturday morning and he must give way to hard-eyed people who have no time for dreams.

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back stage until the announcer summoned them, chatting about crops, and whittling. A Mr. Selders, one of the contestants, stopped whittling on a white pine splinter long enough to ask Mr. Neilsen, "How's crops out your way?"

"Why, we've got a flapper crop this year," Mr. Neilsen responded.

"What in tarnation is a flapper crop?" asked Mr. Selders.

"Oh," replied Mr. Neilsen, creating a shaving, "one that looks pretty good but ain't got much on."

Fred Patzel, of Wisconsin, was declared champion hog caller as a result of the contest. He has made his call

known to the public, giving the words and the musical score. "He begins," it is explained by one of the newspaper correspondents, "in a low minor of two quarter notes in four-four time. From this he builds up gradually to a higher note, until at last his voice is soaring in full crescendo, reaching F sharp in the natural scale and dwelling on two retarded half notes, then breaking into a shower of accidental grace notes. Yet with the music in hand it is doubtful if an imitator could duplicate the champion's call. It is easy to write a score for the violin, but it takes a Kreisler to get the real music out of it, and it takes a Patzel to do full justice to a hog call."

The First Shipment of Wheat

Manitoba celebrates this year the fiftieth anniversary of the first shipment of wheat to be sent out of the province



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Copy of Invoice of First Wheat exported from the
Province of Manitoba
Higgins & Young

An historical document

This invoice is a record of the transaction which inaugurated Western Canada's tremendous grain trade

It seems almost incredible that only 50 years have elapsed since Canada, now the largest wheat exporter among the nations of the world, shipped its first load out of the West. At a recent banquet in Winnipeg commemorating this historic event at least four men were present who took part in it.

It is interesting to reflect also that this amazing growth took less time than what was required for Western Canada's wheat growing industry to expand from John McLeod's few acres in 1814 to the status of 1879, when the first shipment was made.

This is the story of the first shipment as collected by the historian of the Winnipeg Board of Trade:

"There was a very serious failure of the spring wheat crop in the province of Ontario in 1876, the hardy Fife wheat, which had been the chief stand-by for many years was almost worthless, apparently having lost its vigor and would no longer yield a profitable crop. The fame of the Red River Valley wheat was already spreading and it was decided by his company that R. C. Steele, founder of the firm of Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, now of Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Regina, should go to Manitoba and procure, if possible, 5,000 bushels of her finest wheat for seed in Ontario.

"The journey was made via St. Paul to Fisher's Landing, Minn., the end of the railway at that time. His through ticket for balance of the trip was by steamer to Winnipeg, which took from two to three days, and fearing that the river would freeze up before the wheat could be secured and brought down to the railway, Mr. Steele abandoned his steamboat ticket, hired a lumber wagon, the only conveyance available, and drove 13 miles across the country to Grand Forks, Dakota, arriving there at six o'clock in the evening, and reaching Winnipeg at 12 o'clock the next night, the journey of 150 miles

having occupied 30 hours' continuous riding.

"Upon making known to the merchants of Winnipeg that the object of his visit was to secure some of their famous wheat for shipment to Toronto for seed, every assistance possible was rendered by the business men of the town, captained by David Young, of the firm of Higgins, Young and Peebles, as all were anxious to have a hand in the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba, the outlook even then being such that it would be an event to talk about in after years. The early close of navigation left little time for securing the wheat, and as threshing machines and fanning mills were few and far between in Manitoba in those days, of the amount stated above 857 1/2 bushels was all the choice wheat that could be secured in time for the last steamer leaving Winnipeg before the close of navigation, and within 48 hours after the steamer with this wheat on board reached Fisher's Landing, the Red River was frozen over and navigation closed for the winter. From Fisher's Landing the wheat was shipped by rail to Duluth, together with 4,000 bushels more selected wheat purchased in Northern Minnesota. From Duluth shipment was made by vessel to Sarnia and then by rail to Toronto."

This first shipment raised great visions in the future province of Manitoba. Railways were creeping into the country from the east and the south. Direct rail communication was established between St. Boniface and Minnesota in 1878, and on February 10, 1880, the first C.P.R. train left St. Boniface Station for the east. To encourage the struggling transcontinental, the monopoly clause was rigidly enforced so that the grain movement over the C.P.R. represents fairly well the growth of western wheat exports. Before the end of 1880, 31,841 bushels of wheat had gone east over the new road, and within two years the business climbed to 3,900,000 bushels.

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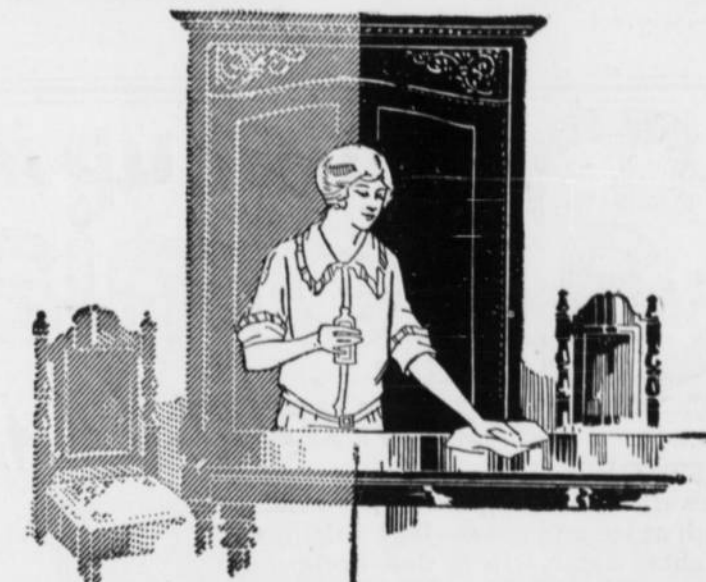
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A Man of Faith

Marshal Pilsudski heads Polish state after a life of suffering and thrilling adventure to secure its freedom

By PETER MACDONALD

WHEN the history of these times comes to be written, at least one character will be elevated to that rare company of immortals whose brilliant achievements gather and illumine a whole nebula of legend. That man is Joseph Pilsudski, present premier of Poland.

The ancient kingdom of Poland had been under the heel of foreign oppressors a little over half a century when Pilsudski was born on the family estate at Zulow, near Vilna. Love of freedom was inherited from his mother, a highly educated woman of lofty ideals and great strength of character. From the cradle he was prepared for a career devoted, as the men and women of his family before him, to the deliverance of his country from Russian tyranny. In his early years he was already surrounded by the atmosphere of revolt, for in the rising of 1863 his uncle perished and his father, grandmother and aunts were imprisoned. Throughout his youth he saw many friends and relatives join the endless procession of political exiles from Poland to frigid Siberia.

The Education of a Patriot

Upon entering the Vilna high school Pilsudski was held up to ridicule by the Russian teachers who scoffed at his name and the pretensions of his family to Polish loyalty. At the age of 18, he entered Cracow University, but was expelled a year later for his activities for Polish independence.

To the disconsolate youth, afire with revenge, came a group of Russian students with plans for the assassination of the Czar. They offered him the leadership in the adventure, but Pilsudski refused. "We are not interested," he told them, "in a change of government in Russia. We are interested only in the freedom of Poland." Nevertheless, the police, discovering the plot, sent the innocent young Pole, together with the conspirators, to Siberia, where he languished for five years.

A general amnesty in 1892 brought Pilsudski back to Vilna, where he formed the Polish Socialist party, its basic creed being Polish liberty. He threw himself into this work with the ardor of a saviour. He edited, set type, and distributed the party organ. But the slight bearded youth was altogether too active to suit the Czar's minions, and in 1896, he was again thrown into jail, first in Warsaw, and later in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Leningrad.

For five years every effort to escape was unavailing. At length, with the connivance of a Polish doctor, Pilsudski feigned insanity. Doctor and convict escaped together by tunnelling their way out of the jail hospital while guards with fixed bayonets waited for their exit at the ward door. By arraying themselves in full evening dress and dining at the most luxurious place in the city, they escaped the police who were combing every likely place of refuge.

Then came the Russo-Japanese war. Pilsudski went to Japan and unfolded to the Mikado's counsellors a plan to prevent the mobilization of Polish troops. But he was coldly received. The young patriot returned home, and in spite of the close watch kept on him by spies, built up a military organization to harass the Russian overlords of his

beloved country. A strong and loyal force of Poles quickly gathered around him. Their plans were well laid and thoroughly executed. Trains were stopped and government funds appropriated. Railway depots were raided, and Russian mobilization plans which were kept in station safes, were read, digested, and destroyed. For years this guerrilla warfare was kept up. The government was so determined to stop the depredations of the Poles that in 1913 it flooded the province with 250,000 soldiers.

The Polish Legion

Pilsudski's forces continued to operate, however, till the Great War broke over Europe. Within a few days of the commencement of hostilities all but 1,000 of his 30,000 followers were enrolled in one or other of the opposing armies. These thousand remaining men were drawn to their chief at Cracow. Five days after the first clash of arms Pilsudski raised the ancient Polish standard and marched against Russia.

The Germans were quick to see the uses to which this Polish Legion could be put. Pilsudski was encouraged. His army grew and became an important element in the German forces on the eastern front. Throughout the war they were put in the positions of greatest danger and acquitted themselves gloriously.

When the last foot of Polish soil was cleared of Russians the Legion was content to halt. Its magnetic commander confided to his officers that their next battle would be to free their country from German domination. Germany became uneasy at the growing coolness of the Legion. She could not allow this tried weapon to be pointed at her heart. The legionaries were ordered to parade at Warsaw and take the oath of allegiance to the Kaiser. There they stood for one dramatic moment while the oath was being read. Then, as one man, the officers broke their swords over their knees and stood with arms folded before their men. The astonished Germans interned the Legion, but the confusion in Berlin after the armistice freed Pilsudski again.



Joseph Pilsudski

Hastening to Warsaw, the commander of the Legion became minister of war in the little group that were trying to bring order out of chaos. Then came the Bolshevik invasion. Red troops over-ran Poland right to the gates of the capital. But in a series of desperate battles Pilsudski again drove the Russians back over the border thoroughly routed.

Now, a national hero, the great patriot refused the presidency and retired to private life. But all was not well at the capital. The new constitution put too strong fetters on the executive. The springs of political action were jammed. Pilsudski's life work was in danger. In May 1926, after several years of obscurity, he led an armed force to the capital and forced certain changes on the government.

But the era of experimentation is not yet over. Political experience and ability are none too plentiful in that long oppressed country. Pilsudski was forced to assume autocratic power. The western world withholds judgment till the new government shows its hand. But to this date, Pilsudski has been the great hearted patriot and never the despot or dictator.



The spirit of neighborliness still survives

After nursing his family through a siege of influenza, and just as work was opening up last spring, James Massey, of Birtle, Man., contracted pneumonia and died, leaving a wife and several small children. In sympathy for the bereaved family 23 friends and neighbors, with four-horse outfits, gathered on the farm on June 2, and plowed and harrowed 60 acres and seeded 40 acres in one day. Business men of Birtle also co-operated and provided dinner and lunch for the workers.

Reflections on the Condition of England

THE foregoing argument may be summarized as follows:

1. For several reasons a heterogeneous population, a new culture and a wooden adherence to the formula democracy—the educational system of a new country such as Canada is less excellent than that of an old country such as England. English life is reticent, Canadian openly enthusiastic. In England class distinction is based on breeding and nurture and is therefore more penetrating than in North America where it is based on wealth. The spirit of the new industrialism flourishes unchecked in the American South; while in the Canadian West there is a virile combination of individual life and co-operative marketing economy. England's eye is on Europe with its similar legacy of war and similar labor atmosphere rather than on North America which is now so wealthy and has the industrial leadership of the world. But between British labor and Canadian farmers there is scope for a fruitful economic understanding.

New Incentive to Industrial Loyalty

2. The coal impasse of 1926 emphasizes the need of a new incentive to industrial loyalty. Foreign events are not the main cause of social malaise within England and the belief that the working class is intimidated by itself must be received with much caution. Social legislation has lifted the pressure of economic necessity: what then is to take its place? A keener economic liberalism or an adventure into the region commonly called Socialism? The nationalization of railways and mines might provide a theatre for the application of production for use rather than for profit—a hazy conception indeed, but one which is well exemplified in the Co-operative Store Movement. Moreover, it must be remembered that while labor in the staple industries of production and transport is almost blackleg-proof, yet a large part of the working population, male and female, is non-unionized; and this part, though very valuable to the nation, is not vocal in proportion to its size and not likely so to be. Its voice must be merged in the common voice of an awakened patriotism, which must not be limited to emergency demonstrations, such as the overthrow of a general strike.

3. There is need for a close working alliance between the clergy and the economists. Could not the clergy intervene with greater effect in the fundamental economic problems of housing and population? The alertness and homogeneity of English democracy necessitate civic education in the interest of national safety. All classes must take a share in the ordinary duties of political democracy. A "business man's" government and a purely Labor government will both of them be sectional; and (if there is any social value in constitutional democracy) anti-social. When, however, we pass from analysis of need to program of action, it is necessary to be definite, and yet very difficult. It is not enough to praise education. What are we to teach and how

The concluding article in a series of four by Prof. C. R. Fay, Toronto University

Passing from an analysis of England's need to a program for reconstruction, Prof. Fay applies some of the lessons learned in the late war

are we to teach it? In war humbug is soon found out and nailed down. For war is stark reality. During the late war certain fundamental principles of military action were learned anew on a bigger scale than ever before. Cannot we apply these lessons to the service of society in time of peace? Let us try.

The tactical use of an arm depends on its mechanical characteristics. You cannot trot about with a machine gun, as though you had a watering can in your hand. Therefore machine guns are sited to cover a particular lane of fire or series of lanes. Inasmuch as the fundamental property of machine guns is to economize rifle power, it becomes not less but more wrong to reduce your machine gun personnel when your general man power is running short: and so on.

The characteristics with which we are now concerned are those of the English people. One reason why so much of our analysis is fruitless is that when translated into policy it violates our nationality. If the English are reticent, it is no cure to make them blare. Then they become ashamed and unreal. If England is an old country, it is no solution to scrap its antiquities, social or architectural. Then it loses confidence in itself and a sense of values.

Sport for Honorable Victory

This may be illustrated by the simple example of sport. We have strong sporting instincts, so strong indeed that some of our sport is slack. In North America the sports manager prevents this, but he would set us on edge and foment the mentality of a strike. The team must mainly train itself: In rowing the comparative superiority of England is more pronounced than any other sport. It is laborious and team-taught. In the exactions of its training it is a toil pure and simple, but it is translated into the highest form of sport by the unbroken tradition of voluntary coaching, i.e., coaching by past or present members of the rowing world—in college, university or rowing club. Extending over the year it gives a thorough trial to all. It is highly competitive. Similarly on the athletic track, since the war the English standard has steadily improved; and at one University, Cambridge, the original inspiration came from its undergraduate president, now Prof. A. P. Baker. Twenty years ago the university athletic year was, like mediaeval farming, a matter of two or three isolated operations; now it is continuous and organized, with individual effort and team effort in strenuous combination. The latest fruit of the new spirit is the

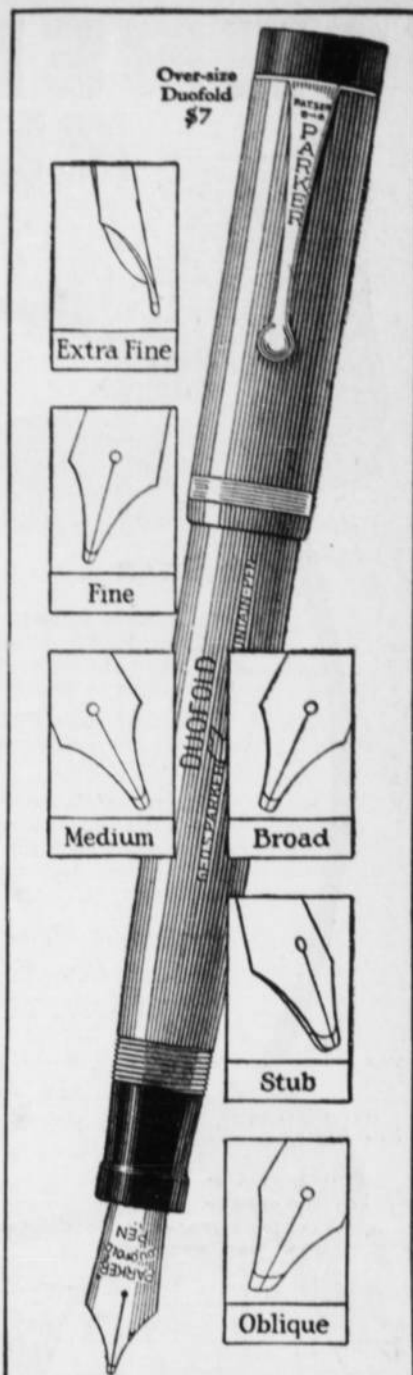
stimulation of local athletics at Oxford by University blues. In the act of teaching class consciousness vanishes. Therefore by education let us democratize English sport.

Sport for sport's sake is the cry of the disappointed sportsman or the man who plays no sport. Sport for honorable victory should be the goal. The higher the standard, the better the sport. The New Zealand footballers and the American golfers are not machines. They are humanity under exquisite control and therefore they rise to the crisis with that unruffled individuality which we call machine-like because the human being so rarely attains such excellent smoothness. I should be content that the present distinctions between cricket amateurs and professionals should be scrutinized from the standpoint of efficiency; I am confident that if so scrutinized they would be condemned. So, too, with the university cricket and rugby football. This is not nearly so efficient as it might be. The playing season is so short that the available talent cannot be acclimatized and listed. We need in these two sports a considerable reorganization, which would dispense with the public school recommendation of its heroes and uproot the fraudulent reputation of this or that college as an avenue to a trial for the university.

Interaction of Health and Morale

The army has something to teach us here. The British soldiery was never so near reaching an unimagined land of physical fitness as in the last months of the war. The loss, through demobilization, of the trained staff of physical teachers and the men whom they could teach, was far more serious than the melting of the German Indemnity and of the debts our Allies owed us. The normally constituted among us are aware of the interaction of health and morale. If I had to take part in a civil war, I should be ashamed to fight an opponent who was three inches shorter than he ought to be and who had always lived in an undersized house. Were it not for my children's sake I would very much sooner be beaten. The only ray of sunshine in the coal struggle was Moscow's gold. It is the one contribution that Soviet Russia will ever make towards paying off its debts: and it went into a use altogether good.

When we pass from sport to work and discuss the program of industrial action, we must face at once that which in analysis we keep in the background—the correct action for the community in the emergency of a general strike or a prolonged strike in an essential industry. As I write, the coal dispute is still unsettled. I hold that we should look our obstacles straight in the face and meet direct action by direct action. This means that the state should mine coal by volunteers when the shortage threatens paralysis to other industries. If it be objected that the result would be to create still further unemployment in the mining industry, the answer is two-fold. First it is better to provide a given amount of new employment for those who are willing to work than to



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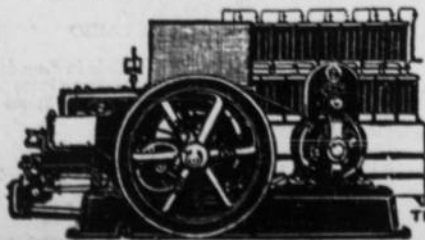
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reserve it for those who are officially unwilling; secondly, the self-regarding policy of the miners takes no account of the new unemployment it is causing in other fields, and it is this kind of involuntary unemployment which the state should be most concerned to mitigate.

The retort would cost time and arouse resentment. But these would be short-period losses; and in the short run the community now-a-days takes little hurt. It is most wounded by the long run of exhausted patience and reduced momentum. The nation's victory in the recent general strike was perilously easy. It is not the work of hectic car-driving and unloading of fish, but the half-year of steady coal-mining after training that the public must be prepared to render at the expense, if need be, of joy rides and test matches. The case for reduced wages rather than longer hours is very strong in the present condition of the world's coal markets. The longer working day will only yield economic gain after an interval of reorganization and reduced costs. It may be worth having as a proof to the miners that they cannot have their own way in everything, but it does not offer a pleasant prospect for the reconstruction which should accompany it. "Ship for ship" and "hanging the Kaiser" were very appropriate solutions at the moment, but they recoiled on those who essayed them.

Recasting the Industrial Structure

The recasting of our industrial structure is a delicate business, fraught with grave risks, but I believe, nevertheless, that given certain conditions—the element of monopoly, as in railways and municipal services, the element of limited natural resources, as in coal mining or town planning—the steady extension of the states activities is a correct policy. Two things are, indeed, still of paramount importance in industry, momentum and competition. But in some fields, in which I place railways, coal mining and housing, no body except the state is strong enough in England today to secure momentum; and the state does not destroy the most important element in competition, namely the competition of persons for entry into a job. The entry into modern business is a resounding fluke. Favoritism is the blight of opportunity; and as regards entry it is best eliminated by competitive examination based on what the candidate knows rather than on what he will know or will be. Before the war it was customary to extol the heaven-sent ability to command: the war proved that heaven helps those who are humble enough to be trained and to train. It was not red-tape which arrested our progress during the war. The army system, when it was understood, was sound. The checks came from the embittered resistance of the old school to the ideas of the reforming few.

The psychology of post-war England exhibits a sense of being thwarted. It is due partly to heavy taxation, and partly to the paralyzing effect of industrial stoppages; partly also to a general under-effort on the part of the community as a whole. No nation is really healthy which makes the best of a bad job and leaves it at that. And yet that is what England is tempted to do. We did not win the war by blundering through, but because some were strong enough to neutralize the hideous blunders of others. We need to infect into our natural fibre more of the spirit of service. We can only do eight hours honest work by setting about it in the spirit of that and a bit more. But the zeal with which the Englishman comes off duty is too often the only zeal in his working day. When the machine sets the pace, "ca-canny" cannot make much change: but the pace of the builder, the plumber and the general worker is quite fairly an object for a joke.

Alert Social Conscience Needed

In machine industries, the need is to find some counterpoise to their deadly monotony. It can be furnished in part by change from one process to another, but this usually means loss of earnings to the worker, and more is to be expected from recreation bodily and intellectually outside the workshop day. In hobbies and public service not rendered

The Grain Growers' Guide for gain we must look for some of the exhilaration which individual craftsmanship once provided.

We need a more alert social conscience, but the time to train it is when conditions are normal, only thus can we counter the Labor leaders' warnings of trouble ahead for which they will not be responsible unless Labor gets its way. When the conflict is engaged, hard thought, whether done by voluntary groups or royal commissions, has little influence. Labor digs in behind a trench of hysteria and suffers from no intellectual misgivings. During the general strike the printers and railwaymen of Cambridge spent a part of each day in church or chapel, rallying their spirits. You could not talk with their best friends without realizing that they considered argument to be defeatism, as it was in the later days of the war.

Constant study and constant social effort alone can give us a sober standard of values by which we can measure our policy in a crisis. Civil war, when it came upon us, did seem so preposterous. England is so delectable a country and her plight is man-made. We are good as a nation at taking rebuffs: where we fall short is in the power of reshaping our social attitude in the presence of ourselves alone. We need schooling in the simplicities of life. In the heat of his oratory Mr. Cook takes off his collar and cuffs: which would be ludicrous, were it not that many of us are just as anxious when the day's work is over to put on our black tie and dinner jacket. We could not, indeed, live the simple life of the vegetarian artist without posing, but we could live less like a quick change artist: we could be more serious in our work and less exclusive in our pleasures. We could look more like one another and depend more on our message than on our uniform. It is much harder for the Anglo-Saxon to live in family groups than for the Frenchman or Russian. Let us then respect our temperamental easiness: but all the more let us supplement our privacy by social activity. Let us learn together, worship together and play together: then perhaps we shall work better together.

In whose keeping are we? Not in another's, as are China and Egypt or as Ireland was before her successful revolt. Nor yet, until dictatorship wins, in the hands of a force-using minority. We live in our own keeping; and we must protect our present by calling on the past and envisaging the future.

Waves of the Moment

In the endless stream of national life we of today are but waves of the moment. Real history runs out into the present: real policy is refined from the best practice of a present which is conscious of its heritage from the past. In the England of my dream the historian plays an exalted part. Its records are faithfully rewritten from decade to decade, so that it may take true stock of itself. If it emerges from a war, it writes down the reality in the company of its ex-enemies. It is disgusted by the ex parte books of leading combatants delivered in advance to a friendly press. It wants the truth from both sides: and thus wanting recognizes it when it is given. And just as in war there were certain principles, which when violated, led to certain failure, but yet were very hard to apply so also is it in peace. There is no room in the England of to-morrow for the musical-boxes of make-believe. The citizen will not get up in the morning to look for surprising head lines: for he will know that there is no breaking through to a social Berlin. He will read about what he in his social group has been helping to come to pass. Each man's contribution is so small as to be unrecognizable and almost useless unless it is performed in a group, the class, school, club or congregation to which he belongs. The "stunt" press will be without a job and the working man will be in one. There will be medicine, but no nightmares, which are due to improper dieting unaccompanied by proper medicine. Then we shall be within sight of a social peace which depends more on good management than on good luck: and then we shall have time to train like men and tell Senator Borah what we think of him.

Trees for the Treeless

The Forestry Sub-Station at Sutherland, Sask., distributed 2,640,050 trees and Caragana this year



Scenes at the Sutherland Forestry Sub-Station—(Upper) Superintendent Maclean's residence. (Lower) A perennial border in full bloom.

THIS year 12,903 persons received trees from the forestry station at Sutherland, Sask. To them 1,871,050 trees and 769,000 caragana were shipped. The following percentages of the total trees shipped belonged to each variety: Manitoba maple, 32 per cent.; green ash, 22 per cent.; Russian poplar, 19 per cent.; laurel willow, 13 per cent.; acute willow, 8 per cent., and red willow, 6 per cent.

The station at Sutherland is a branch of the Indian Head station and supplies the need for young trees in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year trees were sent all the way to the Peace River country to fill an order sent in by Archbishop Robbins. The deciduous trees, as they are called because their leaves fall off in the autumn, are placed on the local station platform free of cost to the farmer. He pays the express. In fact the station was established primarily to save long transportation costs to the farmer. The evergreens are not distributed from the station but from the station at Indian Head. For them a charge of \$3.00 a hundred is made. Orders for all trees should be sent to Indian Head as they have to be forwarded anyway. Trees are not supplied free to town dwellers.

During the summer I visited the station and was shown over the place by James Maclean, the superintendent. This article is based on notes taken on that occasion.

Twelve Years From Open Prairie

In the fall the young trees that are to be sent out the following spring are dug and heeled in in bunches of 25. Forty of these bunches make 1,000. This year the orders averaged about 1,000 each and this is the size of order that is most favored though some orders are for many times this amount. No ornamental shrubs are distributed but some experimental work with them is being constantly carried on.

A glance at the illustration will show how beautiful the surroundings at the station are now. It is difficult to realize that the land now occupied by the place was in 1913 a windblown summer-fallow. The first plantings were made in 1914, and the present scene is the result of 12 years' development from a drifting and weedy grain farm.

The Popular Poplars

There are several different strains of poplars, as they hybridize freely. Russian poplar is very hardy but its span of life is only 12 or 15 years. The Northwest poplar is more suitable as an avenue tree than for the shelter belt. The native black poplar suckers so much that it will grow all over the garden. Mr. Maclean is trying to find one that is less susceptible to fungus than the Russian.

Of the willows, the Red willow has been discarded on account of its susceptibility to fungus. The Laurel willow is also susceptible. The Russian acute willow is the best but it is rather hard to propagate. It is very hardy and

will survive almost anything except fire. It will stand still till rain comes and then grow, while some will grow on, exhaust their vitality and die.

The Russian ash is not popular as it is a slow grower and the farmers want a tree that grows rapidly. The ash is a long-lived tree, and it is recommended to plant among the faster growing but shorter lived poplars. One of the difficulties in starting many of these young trees from cuttings is the cut worm, but they do not bother after the tree is a year old. They will eat anything green that they can find just coming out of the ground. Bran poisoned with Paris green and sweetened with molasses is used to control them.

Miles of Caragana

Cuttings will not stand soil drifting and consequently they are grown in long narrow plots of an acre, each protected by caragana hedges. There are literally miles of these hedges to keep trimmed but it isn't such a big job. With a piece of a scythe on the end of a straight handle one of the men can trim a caragana hedge at what might be fairly called a slow walk.

For the first dozen years or so the deciduous trees lead in growth, but then the evergreens, planted at the same time, pass them and take the lead. For most satisfactory results, therefore, evergreens should be planted with the deciduous, for planting trees is like building a stone church, it is working for posterity. Scotch pine is the best at Saskatoon on the heavy soil. Lodge pole pine is not so good but does well on lighter soils. The Siberian larch would do well if it were not for the sawfly which defoliates it. This pest is an importation from Europe where its parasites control it. The parasite has been introduced and is spreading in Manitoba, but not so fast as the sawfly. The native white spruce is one of the best conifers and grows on either dry or wet land. It will not flourish in standing water—not a serious objection.

Nature Cannot be Cheated

Some of the experience accumulated on the farm shows how nature refuses to be cheated. With some ash trees the trunks were kept clean but it is one of nature's laws for the ash to protect its trunk. Left to themselves they drooped their lower branches down to within a foot of the ground to shade their trunks. In another case some green ash were held up by stakes for ten years and then the stakes were removed. The trees had learned to depend on the stakes for support and had not developed the power to stand alone in a strong wind. With the first one that came along over they went.

Caragana or the Siberian pea tree is in great demand for hedge making and is thoroughly hardy. The people prefer two-year-old stock, and though the forestry farm would prefer to give out year-old stock an endeavor is being made to give the people what they want.

Though it is no part of the station's



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program to furnish nursery stock of small fruits, valuable work is being done with them. Strawberries are grown and it has been found that the fertilizer used and the amount of moisture available are the measure of the crop received. Plums are grown. The variety that does best is the Mammoth, which matures about September 10. A hard frost will split them but the quality is good and the tree hardy. The original stock was secured from A. P. Stevenson, who developed the variety. It does best on a heavy soil. Sapa hybrid and Opata both do well.

Of the shrubs the rose japonica, lilac and tartarian honeysuckle are all hardy. The native snowberry that grows all over the prairie is one of the best shrubs on the farm.

Every care is being taken by the forestry branch to make tree planting around prairie farm homes as successful as possible. It is being encouraged on the open plains where it is most needed. The most suitable trees to order varies with different districts. Inspectors are employed and they know what will do best. If a sketch of the grounds showing the measurements and location of the buildings is sent in a plan of the plantation adapted to the individual requirements of the place will be made out. The greatest mistake made by farmers is in letting weeds and grass grow among the trees when they are small. If they are given a chance by clean cultivation for a few years they will later be able to take care of themselves.

Community Tree Planting

One of the most promising developments of recent years in tree planting is for agricultural societies to conduct tree planting competitions. Such a competition is now being held at Biggar, Sask., which has pioneered in this kind of work. Speers is contemplating such a contest and Perdue has made a start. The first-year prizes are given for the best prepared lot; the second year for the best plot set out that year and also for the best prepared lot for the following year's planting, and so on until in the fifth year the prizes include one for the best prepared plot and one for the best plantation set out in each of the four previous springs. A grand prize of a silver cup and \$50 in cash is given for the best plantation of all. Mr. McLean does the judging.

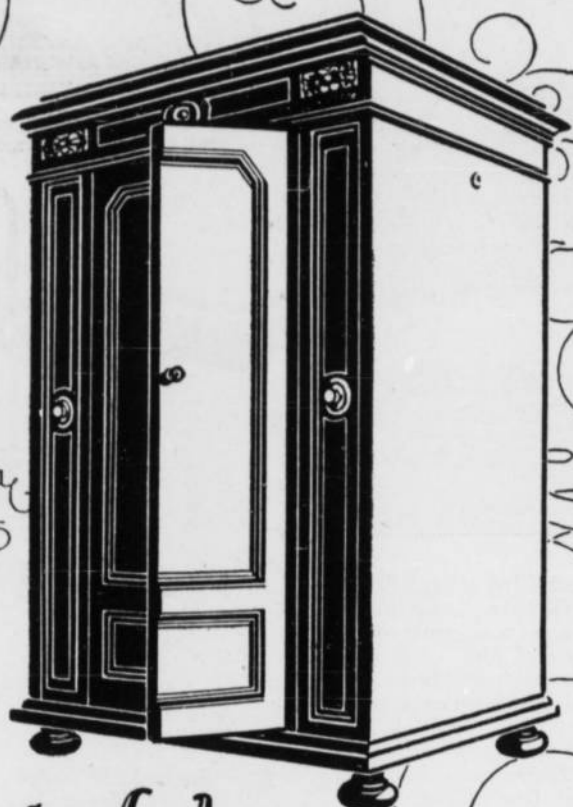
This plan of the Biggar society is well worth copying by other agricultural societies. If tree planting could be put on such a community basis as it has been at Biggar the forestry stations would have to rapidly extend their facilities and the whole country would benefit.—R. D. C.

Wild Rice for the North

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture have recently sent north sacks of wild rice to be sown by airplane over that vast duck marsh known as Moose Lake and Cedar Lake. The rice will go to Cormorant Lake Station on the Hudson Bay Railway, whence it will be distributed by airplane over suitable marshes of shallow water.

This vast marsh, 20 miles wide by 90 miles long is the largest duck marsh on the continent. Strange to say there is no wild rice on it. Professor Jackson, of the Agricultural College, who made an extensive survey of the north last year, found no wild rice north of 53, the old boundary, except a little growing along Poplar River and the south branch of the Me-Laughlin, latitude 53-30, and he gives his reason for this northern limit, the fact that the ducks and geese are coming south in the rice season, and so there are no agencies to carry it farther north except the tedious process of time. The professor thinks there is no reason why wild rice would not grow as far north as latitude 56, where climate and winter conditions are practically the same.

It seems only necessary to sow it to start it growing, but wild rice is a hard thing to grow successfully. The seed, normally falls in the water and never gets dry or hard, and to transplant it or sow it elsewhere it is necessary to collect the fresh seed at this time of the year and send it in moist double sacks direct to the new marsh, where it is to be sown.



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Oniahgahrah--Thundering Waters

A wonder of the world that is committing suicide

LONG before the white man's eyes had looked upon its sublime grandeur or his ears had heard its awe-inspiring diapason, the fame of Oniahgahrah--Thundering Waters--had been carried by the Indians to the settlements of New France. The first white man to describe Niagara, and as far as we know to see it, was Father Hennepin. In 1678, La Salle was at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, fitting out an expedition to explore what he hoped would be a westward route to India and China.

La Motte, accompanied by Father Hennepin, was sent forward in a small vessel to build a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. After a stormy passage he landed, and a few days later the intrepid priest started up the river in a canoe. At Lewiston Heights he could make no further headway against the current. There he landed and pushed on through the forest until he arrived at the Falls. His written description, illustrated with a sketch, is considered as fairly accurate except that he estimated its height at about 600 feet.

As a spectacle no other natural scene in the world attracts so many sightseers as the Falls. Over a million-and-a-half people visit it annually. It is a favorite haunt of honeymooners, who, in spite of their efforts to look just like other people, are easily recognized.

Lake Erie is 326 feet higher than Lake Ontario. The drop at the Falls is 164 feet, and in the eight miles below the Falls to Queenston, another 100 feet. The American Falls has a crestline of 1,000 feet and the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls of 3,000. Ninety-four per cent. of the water of the river passes over the Canadian Falls. The natural mean flow of the river for 64 years has been 205,000 cubic feet per second. If the total energy of the river could be developed it would yield 6,000,000 horse power. The developed power in the United States is 560,900 h.p., and on the Canadian side 783,000 h.p.

The perpendicular drop of the Falls is maintained because of the nature of the rock through which it is constantly cutting its way back toward Lake Erie. A layer of firm limestone is underlaid by a formation of soft shale. The shale erodes rapidly and the limestone is constantly being undermined. The average rate of recession measured from 1842 to 1905, was five feet a year. The crestline of the Canadian

Falls at different times since 1764 is shown in the upper illustration.

Since it first began to wear its way back from the edge of the escarpment at Queenston, the Falls has retreated about seven miles. How long has it taken to do this? The answer to the question has long been sought by geologists, for it holds the key to one of the most interesting problems connected with their science. It is well known that the northern part of the continent was covered by an ice sheet in comparatively recent geological times.

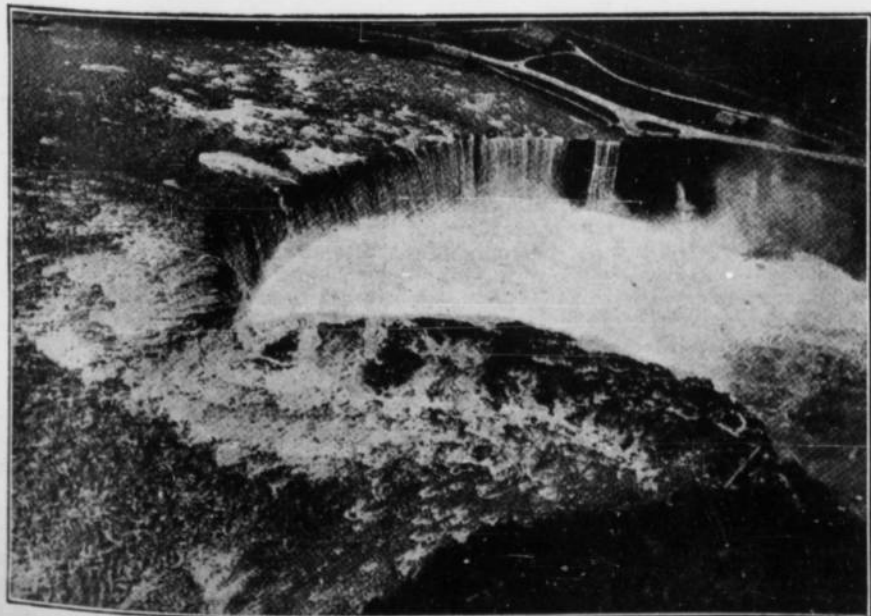


The Niagara River did not begin to flow until after the ice sheet had retreated past the escarpment at the north end of the gorge. The time it has taken the Falls to recede to its present location is the length of time that has elapsed since the retreat of the ice sheet past the escarpment. At the rate of recession since

accurate surveys were made it would take about 7,000 years for the Falls to cut the seven-mile gorge. A study of the geology of the great lakes region, however, shows that the upper lakes did not formerly discharge into Lake Erie. For long periods, therefore, the Niagara River was not as pretentious a stream as it is today, and the rate of erosion would be slower. Scientific opinion differs on the point and estimates of the time required vary all the way from 10,000 to 50,000 years. But a difference of 40,000 years is neither here nor there in geological time.

A glance at the lower illustration shows that the Canadian Falls is not now horseshoe in shape. It is rapidly becoming a ragged V-shape. There is an abnormal concentration of water at the point of the notch, with the result that erosion at this point is continually accelerated. The water is being drawn away from the crestline near the river banks. Where only a few years ago there was a flow of water the ragged rocks are showing. The Falls is virtually committing suicide, and if left alone will soon destroy much of its scenic beauty.

To prevent such an eventuality it has been proposed to construct artificial islands or a submerged dyke, which would prevent the concentration of the water in the V-shaped notch, and spread it out so that on the Canadian side the water would be distributed evenly along the 3,000-foot crest. The suicidal tendencies of the Falls would thus be frustrated—for a time at least.



The horseshoe shape is being lost and a ragged V-shape is being developed

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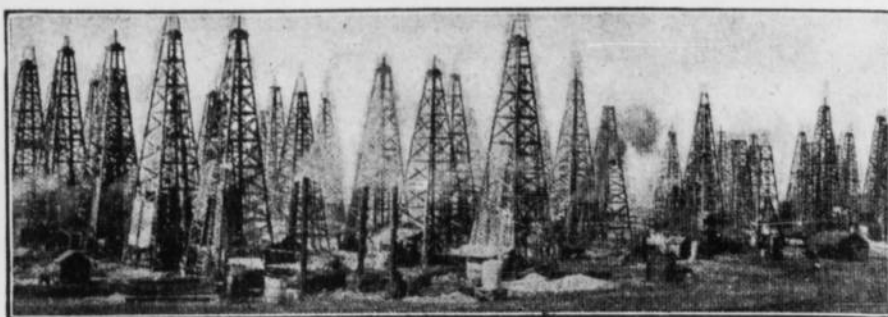
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Read about the Contest. Pages 34-35

Fifty-Cent Gas?

Rapid increase in oil consumption, following popularization of auto and tremendous waste in production, alarms Americans as to future supplies.



A California oil field with derricks standing as close as it is possible to get them. In all probability two or three wells could exploit this field with a great deal less waste, producing, in the long run, more oil. Besides the waste of the product, each of the wells costs anywhere from \$5,000 to \$100,000, and the cost of the unnecessary structures comes out of the consumer of the product.

WILL gas go to 50 cents a gallon? That is the headline by which one American paper calls attention to a possibility which, while not imminent, is close enough to challenge attention.

Ever since President Roosevelt first threw the searchlight of enquiry on the rapid exploitation of American petroleum resources, experts have been at work making forecasts as to how long the world's supply would last. And some of their conclusions have been sufficiently disturbing. At the close of the war it was believed that American resources would be at an end in 20 years. Since then that figure has been whittled down. A recent press report has it down as low as six years.

The question, having come up again through the exposure of the Teapot Dome Oil scandal, was turned over by President Coolidge to an Oil Conservation Commission, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, former American secretary of state. Its recently published report contains a little more hopeful estimate of the probable life of American resources, but the report has already been assailed by experts who claim it is too optimistic. Even in this report, the public is warned that an oil famine can be averted only by increasing prices which will make it possible to utilize sources which cannot now be profitably worked.

U.S. Dominates Oil Situation

The crux of the world oil situation is in the United States. This country produces at the present time about 70 per cent. of the world's total supply. It is likewise by far the biggest consumer. And the Americans have considerable to worry about, if, as has been said, future industrial supremacy goes to the nation with the biggest oil resources. Of the seven great oil fields in the United States, three are already in a state of hopeless decline, the two greatest are just passing their peak, one—the Rocky Mountain field—is largely an unknown quantity, and only one is definitely on the up-grade.

How swiftly the exhaustion of oil pools takes place under the intensive system of exploitation practiced in the United States is shown by the fact that half the total product in that country comes from wells which are less than a year old and 90 per cent. of it from wells which are less than five years old. Meanwhile, consumption climbs rapidly from year to year, and if it were not for heavy importations from Mexico, the balance between production and consumption could not be maintained.

Mexican Production Also Declines

What is the situation elsewhere in the world. Mexico, the land of huge and dramatic gushers stands second in oil production. A few years ago Mexico gave promise of vast and permanent productivity, and for a few years that promise was justified. The recent exhaustion of some splendid oil pools, however, and other untoward events, have been such that exploitation has been abandoned in two-thirds of the estimated producing area.

Russian, Roumanian and Polish oil resources are pretty accurately measured by now. These fields will continue to contribute for many years, but the quantity is not large in the face of growing world demands. Plainly, Europe will not balance the oil budget.

Geologists speak of a sea of oil extending from the Dutch East Indies, through Burma, India, Baluchistan and through to Persia and Mesopotamia. Eloquent testimony of the richness of

this field is provided in the fact that the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. has drawn its main supply from one well which has yielded 4,000,000 tons of crude oil over a period of 10 years, and its capacity today stands at 2,000 tons per day without any signs of exhaustion.

The Oil of Mosul

This vast oil field flanking Britain's eastern trade route is of immense interest to the Empire, containing, as it does, so little oil in the rest of its domains. Whence the keen interest taken in the Mosul settlement with Turkey, and the insistence by the United States on the policy of "the open door," which would grant the same privileges of exploitation to foreigners and British alike. It should be stated in passing, that at the very time when the Americans were clamoring for the open door to Mosul oil, their own secretary of the interior was refusing the Dutch Shell Company the right to work certain properties in Oklahoma.

It may well be that the centre of interest in oil production will shift from the West to the East as American resources wear thin, although at the present time, Asiatic supplies amount to less than one-fourth of what comes out of Mexican soil.

Dr. White, of the American Geologic Survey, estimates that the continent of South America possesses deposits of oil as great as United States deposits were in 1859, before the period of exploitation began. Much of this territory, however, has not been prospected. On these two great potential fields, then, about which much is still speculation, rests the hope which puts off the predictions of early oil starvation.

Tremendous Waste

The chief cause of concern in the United States is the waste attending oil production. First of all not more than one barrel out of the four is ever taken out of the ground. The gas, whose pressure provides the cheapest and most economic means of forcing the oil out of the ground is allowed to escape. When the gas pressure drops below a certain minimum, pumping is resorted to, but this becomes increasingly expensive, and it is the history of all old wells that sooner or later the well is abandoned with three-quarters of the oil supply still in the ground. Some day oil will be so expensive that operators will go back to these abandoned wells and by a system of mining, in which compressed air will be employed, vast amounts of oil will be recovered.

Much of the waste in the American oil industry could be avoided if a different policy of development were pursued. The trouble dates back to a Pennsylvania legal decision which led to the dictum that "oil and gas belong

to him who reduces them to possession." As the oil in the ground is fluid there is no way of preventing that which rests under my land being drained off by your well if you are astute enough to sink your wells first and to sink enough of them. This has led to a policy of grab all you can and grab fast.

Consequently, as soon as one good field is located it immediately becomes a forest of derricks. Thirty-five or 40 will be feverishly draining the pool where two or three could do it at less cost with less waste. Conservation is the last thought in the fierce competition to skim the cream first. Wells are brought in without adequate provision for controlling the flow. Oil is stored in earth reservoirs where the seepage and evaporation is enormous. Thousands of barrels run into streams and pollute them. One Mexican gusher brought in by American operators is said to have polluted the tidewater for 100 miles in each direction from Tampico. Preventable wastage is estimated at 75,000,000 gallons a year.

Discussing State Regulation

Economic writers assert that the United States is rapidly approaching a degree of oil exhaustion which will warrant the regulation of production by a national oil administrator. One scheme put forward to lessen needless duplication of wells, known as the Doherty plan, suggests that all holders of surface rights in an area of known oil deposit be forced to turn their asset over to an operating company which would control production according to market requirements. This, of course, lessens competition, and, as in the case of the railways, who are saved from the competition of needless new lines, some form of governmental regulation would have to be enforced.

The oil operators, of course, will not hear of any government regulation. The Evans' Commission, composed largely of officials of oil companies, reported against it. They declare that to provide sufficient incentive to continued exploration, there must be no governmental shackles fastened upon them. They demand a continuation of the present conditions, permitting full liberty of action and the unrestricted play of competition among oil operators.

Oil men say that workings in old fields, where the upper strata of oil-bearing sands has been exhausted, have brought good results and the possibilities from this rejuvenated source are not fully considered by those who fear early oil shortage. A recent example is the Spindletop field of Texas, which was given a new lease of life by drilling 1,500 feet below the old strata.

The oil famine, when it comes, will not come suddenly. As the price rises, more expensive means of recovery will be resorted to. Then there are substitutes. All over the world there are almost inexhaustible oil shales from which various petroleum compounds can be distilled. It is a process being carried out in the older countries today. Even coal can be distilled to produce a liquid fuel. Oil refining processes will be improved to yield greater quantities of fuel for a greater quantity of crude product.

Lastly, to overcome the waste in internal combustion engines, automobile engineers declare that when the price of gasoline warrants the change, a more efficient but more expensive type of engine will be manufactured. Indeed, this is one of the most hopeful elements in the future of the automotive industry as it approaches saturation in its market.—P. M. Abel.

The Liquor Issue in Ontario

Under various names and in various guises it has disturbed the peace of the province for a century and a quarter

THE Ontario Temperance Act is again to become an active political issue in Ontario, if, in fact, it was ever anything else. Concurrently with the announcement by Premier Ferguson that the legislature would be dissolved and an election held on December 1, the statement was made that the government would appeal to the people on a measure of government sale and local option. At the same time the resignation of the attorney-general, Hon. W. F. Nickle, was announced. He is not in sympathy with the proposals of the government and resigned rather than support them.

The history of the temperance movement in Ontario is an interesting one. In the pioneering days of the first half of the last century small distilleries were plentiful. Before railways were built out into the scattered settlements roads were constructed and a great deal of teaming done with oxen and horses. Along these roads taverns were fairly thickly distributed. In his book, *The Pioneers of Old Ontario*, W. L. Smith relates that on the Penatung road running north from Toronto there were 68 taverns between the wharf at the foot of Yonge Street and Barrie, a distance of 65 miles. Some of the more substantially built taverns still remain and are a familiar sight at the four corners on some of the old highways.

The old pioneers of Ontario were great co-operators. If it had not been for their neighborly assistance to each other at their logging bees, their barn raisings, their wood bees, their carding and quilting bees, pioneer life would have been a more dreary existence and the clearing of the farms a much longer and less colorful process.

The Brown Jug at the Logging Bee

At logging bees and barn raisings a plentiful supply of hard liquor was generally provided. Cases were not unknown in which the refusal of a man to provide it was met by the refusal of his neighbors to attend his barn raising or logging bee. It must have been conscientious scruples that induced a man to refuse to provide the liquor, for though money was scarce this could hardly be taken as an acceptable excuse. It is on record that at one time the price per gallon of whiskey was as low as 75 cents a gallon and even less. Excise taxes were negligible, the sale was practically unrestricted and manufacturing was on a local basis with few middlemen between the producer and the consumer.

It would be too sweeping a statement to say that wholesale debauchery of the countryside resulted from these conditions but the candid historian must admit that in some neighborhoods the drink question was the paramount social problem. The writer personally knows of one locality in which every farm for several miles along a concession line has at one time or another been lost through drink since the crown deeds were first taken to it.

The Rise of Temperance Societies

The condition produced its inevitable reaction and along toward the middle of the century the temperance movement got under way. Those were the days of flourishing temperance societies and of signing the pledge. Every country village had its temperance lodge, the local unit of one of the larger societies. The weapon used was moral suasion. The periodical visit of the professional temperance lecturer, who was a man with a message if ever there was one, became a cherished institution. His magic lantern always ensured a packed hall. Feeling ran high in the conflict, for that is what it was. On one side there was the temperance forces and on the other the tavern keeper and his cronies and patrons.

Local option measures, under which counties or municipalities had the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within their border were tried, the most famous of them being the Scott Act. Local option, however, did not fill the expectations or demands of the temper-

ance forces and gradually their opinions crystallized around the demand for total prohibition.

In 1894, a provincial plebiscite was held on the question and the result was 192,489 for prohibition and 110,720 against. Constitutional difficulties arose, however, and the measure was not put into effect. In 1896 Laurier came into power at Ottawa pledged to hold a Dominion plebiscite. In 1898, his promise was carried out with the result that a majority of less than 15,000 for national prohibition was recorded with only 23 per cent. of the electors voting. Laurier declared that such a majority, with such a small vote, did not warrant a prohibition law. In Ontario, the majority for prohibition in this plebiscite was about 40,000, but Quebec had voted strongly against it.

Recent Prohibition Measures

In 1902, the Ontario legislature passed a prohibition law to go into effect on the approval of a certain number of electors, but though the referendum passed by a majority over 95,000, the votes recorded were not enough to carry it. In 1916, the present Ontario Temperance Act was passed by the Hearst government as a war measure, to be voted on after the war was over. In 1919, the vote took place, and the first question on the ballot, which was the key question of the ballot, "Are you in favor of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?" received 777,537 nays and 370,248 yeas. After this vote the Dominion government amended the Dominion Temperance Act, giving a province the right, by a majority vote of its electors, to prohibit the importation of intoxicants from another province. In 1921, this was voted on in Ontario and carried by a majority of 166,874. From the legal standpoint the province had at last become bone-dry.

During the Drury regime, which succeeded that of Sir William Hearst, the enforcement of the O.T.A. was under the personal direction of Hon. W. E. Raney. By this time the channels of illicit trade were becoming established, and the difficulties of coping with it were becoming evident. In the legislature many bitter encounters resulted, the acknowledged champion of the liquor forces being Herb. Lennox, who later entered the federal field, and in October, 1925, defeated Hon. W. L. M. King, in North York.

Two Hostile Camps

Public opinion in the old province became divided into two hostile camps over the O.T.A. The "drys" as they are now expressively called, claimed that strict enforcement of the O.T.A. would gradually close up the channels of illicit liquor traffic; that great improvements had resulted, and it was only a matter of time until the measure would become what it was originally intended to be, a real prohibitory measure. Their motto became "Hands off the O.T.A." On the other hand the no less expressively called "wets" claimed that the temperance "cranks" didn't know what they were talking about; that there was more drinking than ever; that drinking had been simply removed from public houses to the homes, and the homes of the province were being ruined. If continuously and monotonously harping on one string with no pretence at introducing any relieving variations constitutes a crank the Ontario "wets" are cranks of the first order. If at any time during the last few years you entered a smoking car or a hotel sitting-room and the O.T.A. was not the subject of conversation for the current moment you were perfectly safe in betting your last shilling that they would get around to it inside of 15 minutes. To those who like variation in their conversational bill of fare travelling became a nightmare.

In the fall of 1924, the Ferguson government tried out public opinion on the O.T.A., by holding a plebiscite on it. The result revealed an interesting division of public opinion on the subject. When the results began to come

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TWICE-A-DAY

**—THIS, ADVISE DENTISTS, TO
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**What the Film on Teeth, to Which Many
Tooth and Gum Disorders are
Ascribed, Actually Is**

By running your tongue across your teeth, you will feel a film; a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it.

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Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets,



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On dental advice, people are adopting this new way of tooth cleansing. Obtain Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice, at drug stores. Two months' supply at a moderate price—or send coupon for 10-day tube. Use twice every day. See your dentist twice each year. Make both a habit.

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Add boiling water to jelly powder and note the odor. An offensive odor indicates poor quality gelatine.

The Simple Test



A Pint of Boiling Water

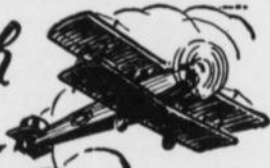
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SOLVE THIS MYSTERY MESSAGE

Win These Magnificent Prizes

1ST — PONTIAC SEDAN, VALUE \$1170.00.

2nd — \$100 in Gold.
3rd — \$50 in Gold.
4th — \$25 in Gold.
5th — \$10 in Gold.
6th to 15th Prizes—\$5.00 worth each of Hosiery and Underwear.
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Mystery Prize!
FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Every Contestant must be 15 or over.
2. Write answers in pen and ink on one side of paper only. Put name and address and name of this paper, in upper right hand corner, stating whether, Mrs., Mr., or Miss. Do not send typewritten entries.
3. Prizes will be awarded according to skill displayed in correctly solving this Picture-puzzle, as well as in the neatness, hand-writing and general appearance of entry. Contest closes Dec. 31st, 1926. Judges' decision is final.
4. No employees of this Company, their friends or relatives may compete.
5. You will be notified immediately if your answer is correct and will be requested to fulfill a simple condition of the contest that need not cost you any money. Mail answer at once. You have much to gain and nothing to lose.

Do Not Miss This Opportunity

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What's all the excitement? An aviator has just sky-written an advertisement for the National Hosiery Company. This mysterious message contains seven words which are in their correct order. Each word contains only the letters as shown. Now, place the letters of each word in their proper position and write down the sentence they make. To give you a clue, the second word is "PAYS". Test your skill and mail your solution immediately to compete for this

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to acquaint still more people with the money-saving values in National Hosiery and Underwear now sold Direct-by-Mail from the World's Leading Mills. It is not necessary to become our Agent in order to compete, but, if you wish to do so, we agree to reward you handsomely for your co-operation, in addition to any prizes you may win.

Every entry will be judged according to the skill displayed in correctly solving the message and submitting the answer. The following well-known gentlemen will act as Judges: **GEO. E. ANSLEY**, General Sales Manager, Pontiac Division, General Motors Products of Canada, Ltd., Oshawa.

A. H. MACLAUGHLAN, Manager, Ontario Branch, Desbarats Advt. Agency, Toronto.
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MAIL YOUR ANSWER AT ONCE

and you will immediately be given an opportunity to **WIN AN EXTRA \$50.00 IN GOLD**, and there's still another pleasant surprise in store for you. Full particulars will be mailed the same day your answer is received. Address

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Dept. 43 156 Yonge St., Toronto.



J. G. Alexander
Until recently Winnipeg manager of the Scottish Co-operative.

The British C.W.S.

The world's largest co-operative

By W. WALDRON

THE largest co-operative organization in the world today is the Co-operative Wholesale Society with headquarters at Manchester, England; branch

offices in London and Newcastle-on-Tyne; an agent in Montreal, in New York and in Africa; farms in England, and tea and coffee plantations in other parts of the globe, with ocean-going vessels to carry their produce to and from the ports of Europe. Such is the C.W.S.—a beneficent movement which, from 1863 to the present time, is closely interwoven with the history of England—a co-operative wholesale organization supported by 1,267 societies and in actuality an outgrowth of the idea conceived and put into execution by the Rochdale pioneers in 1844, but far exceeding their wildest imaginings.

Early Periods of Struggle

That the C.W.S. had its periods of struggle we know, but the following, which is taken from a paper written in 1862 by one, Abraham Greenwood, and read at a wholesale conference at that time, is equally applicable to co-operative effort today. The paragraph referred to, after discussing earlier attempts and abortive efforts to establish a wholesale for co-operative stores, continues:

"An eminent philosophical writer has very appositely said with regard to failures, 'It is far from being true, in the progress of knowledge, that after every failure we must recommence from the beginning. Every failure is a step to success, every detection of what is false directs to what is true, every trial exhausts some tempting form of error. Not only so, but scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure; scarcely any theory, the result of steady thought, is altogether false; no tempting form of error is without some latent charm derived from truth.' How often we hear men who never attempted anything for the good of their fellow-men taunt those who have with the failure of their efforts for the elevation of humanity. If failure does not command our admiration, it is very often entitled to our respect."

Delegation Tours Canada

Quite recently officials of the Society toured Canada and spent several days in the West. The party was comprised of John Penny, Chas. T. Darch, directors; A. H. Hobley, the well-known wheat buyer of the Society; A. C. Wieland, the Montreal manager; and J. G. Alexander, the manager of the Scottish Co-operative stationed at Winnipeg.

The visitors interviewed Wheat Pool officials, government officials, members of co-operative organizations, and attended the annual congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada at Edmonton. They



A. G. Welland
C.W.S. manager at Montreal

were invited to send an exhibit to the fairs at Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton and Calgary next year and the matter is under consideration. They were of the opinion that the farmers' trading stores in the West should get together and establish a wholesale centre on a truly co-operative basis, and they pointed out that they would like to do business with them just as they did business with co-operatives in New Zealand and Australia, and they added, "We are open to buy your wheat from you whenever you feel like selling to us, in fact we are financing the Australian Wheat Pool on terms which are mutually satisfactory."

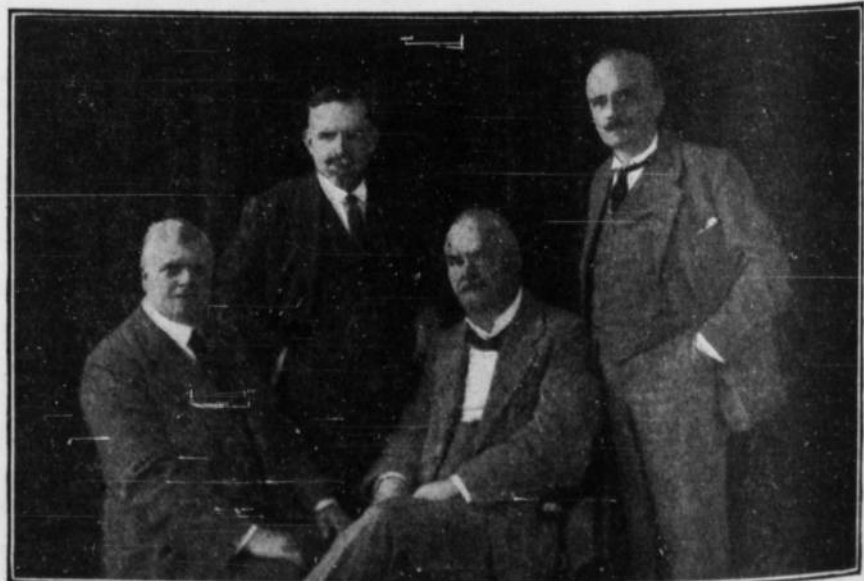
Another matter they touched upon in the course of discussing overseas trade was the Canadian export cattle business and there they thought we were not making the most of our opportunities. The C.W.S., they stated, supported the lifting of the embargo because they were believers in developing Empire trade, but they think we should work up personal contact with the farmers and graziers who feed our cattle for the market.

Scope of C.W.S.

The report and balance sheet of the C.W.S. for the 125th half year ended June 26, 1926, shows total sales for the half year were £36,826,524, while the total supplies from the productive works were £12,961,827. The departmental sales cover grocery and provisions, coal, drapery, woollens, shoes, leather, furniture, hardware and carpets. The productive works manufacture biscuits, preserves, jams, soap, tobacco, lard, margarine, oil and cake (cattle); rope and twine, hosiery, corsets, shirts, blankets, underclothing, furniture; and the Society owns and operates a colliery, a tinplate works, a pottery, a paint works, a cycle manufacturing and jewellery works; a boot and shoe factory, clothing factories, weaving sheds, woolen mills, three printing works, flour and provender mills (out-turn 1,783,228 sacks (280 pounds) in the half year). The Tea, Cocoa and Chocolate Departments alone handle a business that amazes the ordinary intelligence; 28,700,000 pounds of tea were handled by the three branches and including the Scottish C.W.S.

The Society's Banking Department shows that deposits and withdrawals for the half year amounted to £314,554,193. When one thinks of the land, buildings, machinery, fixtures, steamships and lighters that the Society owns, one realizes that the members of the co-operative societies in the Old Country have a stake in the co-operative movement, but it is only recently that an Agricultural Department has been established to encourage and

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The Delegates of the Co-operative Wholesale Society who visited Western Canada this year. Left to right—Chas. T. Darch, C.W.S. director, England; Geo. Keen, general secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada; A. H. Hobley wheat buyer, C.W.S., England; John Penny, C.W.S. director, England.

A Venture in Canaries

At first I kept them for pets but later I found myself with a thriving business from their sale

By Mrs. J. T.

AMONG my few possessions when I landed in Saskatchewan to go to my new home, a tiny shack on our homestead, many miles from town, were two pairs of canaries. They had faithfully played the role of family pets. The next summer I found myself faced with the problem of what to do with the families of these two canaries. There were 18 young ones and my tiny house was too crowded to furnish room for so many pets. I had formerly lived in a southern clime, where canaries had little or no commercial value. Practically everyone had them. So a surprise was in store for me.

One day a machinery agent stopped at our home for dinner. He admired my canaries greatly, and bought two pair, paying what I considered then an extravagant price—\$6.00 a pair. Never was money more welcome. Winter was coming on and my little children needed warm clothing. Our only source of income from the homestead, that year, was the yield of frosted oats from 30 acres. But the profit from my canaries grew through the kind influence of the machinery agent. The first mail after his visit brought from a distant office letters of enquiry regarding the canaries. When my husband next took the long trip to town he took with him all the birds I had for sale. The money received in payment went for much-needed fuel and groceries.

Crowded in Tiny Shack

I retained four pairs of birds. Their care and the provision of food for them were no small items through the long winter months. My house had two small windows and the cages had to be moved many times through the day to keep them in the most light. At night the cages were wrapped in the one blanket we could spare from our beds, my husband's heavy sheep-skin coat and the babies' flannel petticoats. The cages were then set near the stove for the shack was unfinished and lacked storm windows. Frosty nail heads appeared at close intervals over the walls except near the stove. But the birds flourished in spite of all this and the music of the four males proved good company for us in our isolated farm home. The latter part of February things began to look bad for the canaries. I ran out of bird seed. The roads were very bad and it was 20 miles to the nearest town, but the chickens had laid a few eggs all winter in their warm, sod house, and these were boiled hard, mashed fine and fed to the birds. My coffee mill was brought forth and some of the precious seed wheat purchased the fall before was ground fine and given to the birds. I still had plenty of cuttle fish bone I had brought with me from the States. True, the birds did not sing quite so much while on this diet, but they lived.

At dawn one morning an excited neighbor called to ask me to stay with his sick wife, while he rode to town for a doctor. I had not a cent to send for bird seed but I wrote an order to our merchant and asked him to have us charged with 10 pounds. That evening I walked merrily the three miles home from my neighbor's, happy that the little woman was out of danger and that I had my precious bird seed.

Our Pets Increase

Spring dawned with the glory that only the people in the north can appreciate. The sun streamed through the windows into the shack on the bird cages. I had planted lettuce seed in boxes so it would be up in time for the young birds. Now the canaries were busily employed tearing paper and cotton batten for their nests. By August 1 the four pairs had raised 42 young birds, or a little better than an average of 10 birds to a pair. Of these, 19 proved to be males. I had long since run out of cages so had to use wooden boxes of various sizes with screen wire tacked over two sides of them. Our tiny house was literally

filled with these. Despite the endless round of hard work that fell to my lot that summer, I did not neglect the birds. They were fed regularly, given fresh water several times a day, set near the stove after their bath and kept from draughts by carefully wrapping the cages at night, even in the warmest weather. I had to sell a great many hens' eggs and occasionally break into the cream checks, to buy bird seed, which was 25 cents a pound, retail, but still I raised canaries. I had faith in them and I loved the work.

Our grain crop that second summer was good, but the acreage was small, and after the debts were paid there was scarcely enough money left to buy the winter's fuel and necessary provisions. I patched and made over our old clothes and they had to do for another winter. But what about the little stranger we expected at Christmas time? It would need new things. Then a ray of hope came. The canary birds! I could not keep them all in the limited amount of room I had. Then, too, the seed would cost as much as \$5.00 through the winter. Where was I to sell them? I never went to town or saw anyone with the exception of a few neighbors, who certainly had no desire to invest in canary birds.

A Friend Became Interested

One day my husband, while in town, met by chance a friendly priest from a distant point. Someone had told him I raised canaries and he wanted a pair. Not only did the priest come to buy birds but he brought a number of his friends. After their visit I had only my four original pairs and one pair of young birds left. But the cracked tumbler in the cupboard held exactly \$110—plenty to clothe my little family and buy bird seed in wholesale lots.

The next year my husband rented more land and as the crops were fairly good we were able at last to have a few things we had long wished for. One of these was another room on our house. This gave me more room for my canaries, and I decided to keep more in the future.

My canaries always had very good care, with the result that the third year I raised 25 singers and a few more than that of hen birds. There seemed no demand for birds in the local towns that year, and there were few travelers. In vain I cut the price in half. Finally I decided to advertise, and chose a farm paper. The result was astonishing. I received over 200 replies and I had less than 25 singers for sale. Many of the letters were enquiries, but others had enclosed a check with instructions to ship the birds immediately. My husband left his farm work long enough to make a number of small crates or boxes of wood and screen wire and the birds were shipped to different parts of the Dominion.

Becomes a Business

I had always kept account of every cent from the sale of the cream. That fall it was gratifying to know that my birds had brought in more money than the cream from three good cows. My husband would scarcely believe this until I showed him my account book. To his remark that there were also the calves raised on the separator milk to be accounted for, I replied that the oat sheaves which we had fed the three cows the past winter, if sold would have bought seed for many hundred canary birds. It had been his intention to buy more cows, and my heart sank at the thought of it, for I knew who would have to milk those same cows and carry the separator milk to the pigs and calves. I had done that kind of work ever since coming on the homestead, besides I had done much other hard work out-doors. I had not been strong since the baby's arrival and the doctor had forbade me doing any hard work, but the work was done just the same, and I felt I could not stand

Turn over to Page 50

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Cook is known by her Seasonings

A new flavor is like a new experience—it arouses interest and stimulates the appetite

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

HAVE you ever lived in a boarding house, week in and week out, and become so sick and tired of the food that you would almost kiss anyone who would ask you out to a real honest-to-goodness meal of home-cooked food? Do you know why the cooking all tastes alike? It is largely due to the seasoning of the food. No matter how well cooked or attractively prepared food is, if it is not tastily seasoned it proves tiresome or does not appeal to the palate. How many different seasonings do you have on your spice shelf? How many do you actually use? Well, salt, pepper, and occasionally a little spice in cakes, or onions in meats and soups.

I do not advocate highly seasoned foods, but I find all foreign cooks have far better seasoned foods than we do. We are apt to be rather unimaginative in our cooking. A new flavor is like any new experience—it arouses interest and stimulates the appetite.

Add to your spice shelf, whole allspice, bay leaf, white cloves, a bottle of celery salt which will last a long time, red pepper, paprika, curry powder, marjoram, thyme, cinnamon sticks and, even if I do say it in a whisper, a piece or two of garlic. All French chefs use garlic, but they know how to use it. Rub the roast of beef with garlic, it gives it such a delightful taste which you do not know is garlic.

By Way of Variety

If your family tires of chicken cooked as you have always cooked it, curry it and serve it in a ring of rice. Curried rabbit is a popular dish in my family, while curried veal or venison is superfine. Directions are given in any or most cook books.

Bay leaf, just the merest trifle, is splendid for roasts, in soups or stews. Whole allspice for brown stew, whole cloves in baked ham, cinnamon stick in rice pudding (the stick to be removed after baking is nearly done), or a thick slice, say about two or three inches thick of country cured ham, all pink and appetizing looking put into a baking dish a little cinnamon stick added, then covered with milk and baked until tender, make delectable dishes. After the ham has been removed thicken the milk in the pan, add a cup of cream and you have a delicious gravy.

Savory rice is prepared by using cooked rice, tomatoes if you wish or tomato sauce, salt, paprika, chili powder, onions and crumbs, cover the bottom of a buttered baking dish with a layer of cooked rice. Over this pour a well seasoned tomato sauce, or canned tomatoes. If you use the canned tomatoes mix them with chopped onion, chili powder, salt and paprika. Fill the dish with alternate layers of tomatoes and rice. Cover the top with grated cheese and fine crumbs. If you do not happen to have bread or cracker crumbs on hand use rolled corn flakes. I've used corn flakes in making salmon croquettes and they are just as good or even better than cracker crumbs. Place the savory rice in the oven and bake until the mixture is thoroughly hot and the crumbs are brown. Here you have a most nourishing as well as delicious dish for luncheon.

Rice or egg croquettes are good served with a well seasoned cheese sauce. For rice croquettes, mix cooked rice with beaten eggs and seasoning—one egg to each cup of rice. For seasoning, use chopped parsley, salt, paprika and grated onion. Spread the mixture on a platter to cool and dry. Shape in little cones, roll in crumbs—bread, cracker or corn flakes—egg and in crumbs again. Fry these croquettes in deep fat which has been heated to

380 degrees Fahr. Drain and serve with cheese sauce made as follows:

Make a white sauce adding one half-cup of grated cheese to each cup of sauce. Add just enough paprika to make the sauce an attractive color and a dash of cayenne for interest. Now-a-days one can buy cheese ready grated in wax paper envelopes. This particular cheese has a snappy flavor and is very convenient for soups, sauces and dishes like macaroni and cheese.

Salmon croquettes should have a little lemon juice squeezed into the mixture. Any meat loaf is improved by adding lemon juice, while for roast veal it is indispensable as it seems to take away that flat taste young veal so often has.

In cooking wild duck, lemon and orange cut into small dice, rind and all, adds to the flavor and makes a different dish. When cooking wild duck this way add a handful of seeded raisins as well and several tart apples quartered. The best cooks never stuff the wild fowl but flavor them in this way.

When cooking the old boarding house standby, prunes, soak the prunes overnight, cut oranges into small pieces and add after the prunes have simmered for half a day. Sweeten as usual and see what a different flavor the prunes will have and how eagerly your children will pass their dishes for more.

Do your children tire of baked apples which are so good for them? Then sprinkle the apple with a spoonful of cocoanut or when baking fill centres with brown sugar and nut meats. The children will not have to be bribed to eat them when prepared in this way.

Experiment a little with different flavorings and spices and the fagging appetites will be stimulated and the meals will become a delight to the family.

Curried Meats

Brown two or three onions, add meat, seasoning, salt and pepper and a tablespoon of curry powder. Brown thoroughly, then add a little water. You must keep adding a little at a time as it cooks down. Cook until the meat is well done, make gravy and pour on platter. Put a ring of rice around the meat. Careful watching and slow cooking is required.

Spanish Rice

Brown two or three onions in butter, add a can of tomatoes. After this has boiled up, add three-quarters cup of rice (Mexicans advocate not washing rice, but I wash it and dry in oven on paper). Boil rapidly until rice is cooked, about 20 minutes, stirring constantly with a fork. Season this with three tiny red peppers, hot ones, and salt and pepper. I use the small dried peppers I find in the pickling spices when I am in this country where I cannot get fresh peppers.

Indian Curry

Brown left-over meat in butter, margarine or bacon dripping. Cover with stock and cook until tender. Season with curry, salt and pepper to taste, and thicken with a little flour blended in a small amount of cold water. Cook altogether until the flavors are blended and serve piping hot on a platter bordered with rice.

Sausages, Mexican Sauce

Cook sausages or sausage meat, lay on a hot serving dish. Sauce: Cook one onion, chopped, in two tablespoons of butter for five minutes; add two ripe tomatoes cut in small pieces, and one red and one green sweet pepper, finely chopped, and two cloves. Cook, stirring, about 15 minutes, add one teaspoon of sugar, half a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, and salt to taste.



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Distinctive Dressing

Some of the factors which must be taken into consideration

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

ONE of the best tests of a girl's good judgment and refinement, is her selection of clothes, and today we are realizing that there is an intangible, yet very real relationship between clothing and character building. Extravagant, elaborate, and extreme clothing produce selfishness, vanity, and affectation. The consciousness of being becomingly and fittingly dressed for the occasion strengthens and ensures one's self-confidence, and gives poise in meeting different situations in life, and helps in making a favorable impression. A girl owes it to herself, to her family, and to the public in general, to appear as attractive as she possibly can.

To do this, she must apply a few rules which have been set down by those who have made a study of women's lines and coloring, and how to emphasize or modify them by dress.

Clothes should suit the personality of the wearer, and be an expression of her individuality. If a woman has a distinct style of her own, and understands it, it shows wisdom to establish the habit of choosing those lines and colors which are her own. For example, the athletic and boyish girl, will choose plain simple lines in dress, while the sweet, dainty, girlish type will choose bright and dainty colors, fluffy, frilly styles, and perhaps extreme lines and novelty shoes.

Appropriateness is one of the first essentials in being well dressed, and in this we must consider the occupation, the age, and the income.

It is pleasing to find the housewife, when she is attending her household duties, neatly and becomingly dressed in material that can be easily laundered. It would be out of place, however, to see the same dress worn for travelling, or at a social gathering.

The question of suitability of clothes to the age of the individual is often overlooked. The high school girl should realize that clothes that her older sister may choose will not be suitable for her.

Income is another item which must be considered. Some of the best dressed women are those with decidedly limited incomes, so it is a matter of careful selection, and knowledge of materials and design, rather than a large expenditure of money.

Limitations of Type

The average woman is aware of the fact that there are certain limitations of her natural outline which must be considered in choosing her wardrobe, if she is to approach the outline demanded by fashion. Figures may be classified into three groups:

1. Average.

2. Tall.

(a) Tall, slender figure, long neck and narrow face.

(b) Tall, broad figure, large bust and hips, broad shoulders.

(c) Tall angular figure, pronounced angles and lines in features.

3. Short type.

(a) Short stout type, round face, short neck, large arms.

(b) Short thin figure, short waisted, short neck and arms.

The woman of average figure has a wider choice of styles than any other type, though she may have problems of color selection which are very difficult.

The tall slender figure, described under (a) should select broad collars, yokes, and frills, full and flaring sleeves, wide belts, overblouses, full skirts, and blouses, and in general, stiff materials, though often the softer materials can be used with good effect also. The tall broad figure (b) should wear narrow collars and surplice styles, narrow or soft inconspicuous belts, vertical lines and soft materials.

The tall angular figure should choose rolling collars with round lines that do not reveal the bones in the neck, loose sleeves, curved lines in the costume which soften the straight severe lines

of the figure and soft materials which drape nicely.

The short figure, as (a) should choose flat narrow collars, surplice style, long tunics, one-piece dresses, long plain fitting sleeves, straight vertical lines for costume and decorations within it, narrow, inconspicuous belts with waistline broken by vest of panel effect; neutral colors and materials that are soft and plain designs.

The short thin woman may secure length by wearing soft rolling collars, one-piece dresses which fit loosely, vertical lines in panels and trimming, materials of moderate stiffness, high lustre, and bright colors.

Defects Overcome

Those who have special defects, such as round shoulders, flat chest, etc., must make a special study of the figure, and try to modify the style so as to hide the defects. For a flat chest, wear fishus, or fluffy fronts to blouses, broad collars, and berthas.

For round shoulders, avoid cape collars, and those that give the round effect. Shoulder seams should be placed a little back of the normal line, and dresses should fit loosely at the back.

A beautiful costume may be judged by the same laws of art as a beautiful painting. The following art principals should be applied in planning every costume.

Unity: A unit in design has been defined as "That to which nothing can be added, and from which nothing can be taken, without interfering materially with the beauty and meaning of the whole." Applying this to a costume we know that a dress is often spoiled by introducing too many ideas in trimming or too many colors or materials.

Balance, or a sense of repose should be imparted to the costume as a whole. Equal attraction on each side of centre line is called formal balance. The straight lines suggest dignity and strength. Informal balance is shown in the dress where the two lines are not the same, but where there still is a feeling of equal weight. This gives interest and variety to a dress and suggests gracefulness.

Harmony in a costume is gained when the various parts are given some common factor. This is illustrated in the dress that has trimmings of braid or buttons that are arranged differently on the skirt waist or sleeves, but because they are of the same kind or color there is enough likeness to make it interesting.

Subordination is gained when there is one dominant feature produced with the arrangement of lines and colors. All lines, colors and contrasts should be kept subordinate to the wearer so that she will be the most interesting part of the whole.

Proportion is the pleasing relation of an object to others and to the object as a whole. This is felt when the arrangement of lines divides the objects into parts which have enough likeness to make them seem related. At the same time, the divisions of the objects must not be so nearly the same that monotony is the result.

Dark colors make the figure less conspicuous and are therefore best for the large woman. The design of the dress, however, should be as youthful as possible, without, of course, going to the extreme. Adopt the youthful designs to your needs, but do not overtrim your dress or yourself.

Youth can wear very plain clothes and be smart. As years come interesting lines in dress are more becoming, but such should be so beautifully made as to make the dress seem very simple. Simplicity is an art in dress.

In summing up, then, the secrets of distinctive dress is careful grooming and correct attire. Study your figure and personality, study art, so as to get a better appreciation of line, color, and design; and as you study, your dress problems will become easier for you and the results will be more pleasing and more satisfactory.



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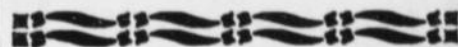
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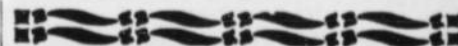
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NOT so very many weeks ago I visited a country home. It was not a modern or up-to-date home, rather an old-fashioned one. As usual my eyes strayed to the book cases. There were very few books in sight but such as there were had been carefully, and, I believe, lovingly selected. Furthermore, they were worn and had every evidence of being well used. Apparently little money had been spent on popular novels. The same might be said of magazines that I saw lying about. The latest issues of two or three monthlies were on the library table, but these were of the more substantial sort. I saw my old friend *The Century*, Scribner's *World's Work*, and a copy of a travel magazine, all of which are a delight and would impart a world of information to the reader.

Reading reflects the character of the individual and the change in our times. Most people of today read hurriedly, if at all. They skim hastily through to find out if possible if the characters were finally married, "and lived happily ever after," or to see just how far the moral law was really transgressed. At least this applies to the average reader of erotic novels, the most of which are simply, . . . well, there is only one word that is fit to describe them, "rotten."

Many of the best sellers of today would have been denied a place on the reading table of the old home, even if they could have been had for nothing. It was a rule in our home that the children must not read a book until father or mother had read it first and passed upon it. If it was the kind of book that would do us some good we were allowed to read it, if not the book disappeared from the house, thus much that was undesirable was weeded out.

Such slush and slime as many of the modern books and magazines contain would not have been countenanced any more than a person who talked in like manner. Often we blame the movies for the moral dereliction on the part of youth and perhaps in some cases the charge is well founded. Bad books, though, are much to blame. For one thing, there is now such a multitude of books that the average one presented to the would-be purchaser is of an unknown quantity. Not so in the time of our mothers and fathers when books were so few and readers so many. I wish more of our homes could have libraries of the character of the one I saw in that old farm home. It was not large but it was quality through and through, and it was safe.

I am not just sure whence came this picture of winter and reading, but it is so good and so true that I am going to quote it here: "Working weather—a keen edge in the air. And it's reading weather, too. Books now come into their happiest season, when the days are ever shorter and the lamps are lighted early and the nights are dark and deep. A long evening, a snug corner, a big chair and books—maps and books spread open all around the wide armchair."

"A time to be glad of, this season of long nights. The day's work is done, the afterglow has faded, the frosty stars are out. Now for books, lighted lamps and far journeys in good company."

Perhaps it is a bit difficult this year to get ourselves into the proper mood to celebrate and enjoy Thanksgiving Day. The dull, wet weather of the past couple of months has delayed threshing operations in some sections of the country. We are so accustomed, in the West, to bright, sunshiny autumn days that our spirits suffer when we have to endure the reverse. Let the weather man smile upon us for a short while and they go soaring again.

Our little corner of the globe is not the

only one that has had trying times this year. News dispatches in our papers have carried tales of flood and disaster elsewhere that far exceeds anything that we will likely ever experience on the prairies. Beside those disasters our difficulties become mere pigmies.

When one reads the story of pioneer days, such as those articles which have been appearing in *The Guide*, telling of homestead experiences, one cannot help but marvel at the courage of the early settlers. Leaving friends and kin behind they had sufficient faith in the future of the West to endure hardship and discouragement. By taking with them a long look backwards we turn with renewed courage to face the future. Their success is our inspiration.

Thanksgiving Day is near at hand. A few years ago by Act of Canadian Parliament, Thanksgiving Day was fixed for Monday of Armistice Day week. Armistice Day! What memories it recalls! We shall not soon forget the prayer of thankfulness that then surged up from the hearts of the people.

In our observance of special days we catch again for ourselves and for others something of the spirit of great events. It is proper that we should mark holidays with special ceremony and exchange of courtesies with feasting and merrymaking in our homes. It saves us from slipping into a grey level of monotony with no day different from another.

Almost every one of us look back with pleasure on our childhood days when aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents and friends both big and small gathered around the festive board on Thanksgiving day. We remember the spirit of friendly hospitality engendered and kept alive by such occasions. They were high days in the lives of the younger folks. Those who are now in adult years have a duty to pass on to others happy memories such as were given to them during their most impressionable years. And in our effort to give pleasure to others we will discover fresh inspiration for ourselves.

A great many people are familiar with Burns' lines:

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us!
It wad frae mony a blunder free us
And foolish notion."

It is good for all of us to cultivate the "bystanding mind," to step aside once in awhile and watch ourselves go by. If we did we would not take ourselves quite so seriously as we often do. These things were brought to mind again during the last week when I found among my mail a letter from a friend which enclosed the following verses. The name of the author is unknown. They express a philosophy that one can well afford to treasure:

"What's the use of taking stock
In all these tales we hear?
Why rip the lining out of Jones
And make Smith look so queer?
You cannot always tell my boy,
It may be all a lie;
So just step around behind some tree
And watch yourself go by."

You'll find that things look different,
And crooked paths look straight.
That Smith is not the only man
Who sometimes gets home late.
Perhaps your wife's own husband
Sometimes goes all awry;
So just step around behind some tree
And watch yourself go by."

In business, as in pleasure,
And in the social life
It doesn't pay to speculate
Or let your thought run rife.
Just try to think the best of those
Who in your pathway lie,
So just step around behind some tree
And watch yourself go by."

The Grain Growers' Guide

H.P.
SAUCE

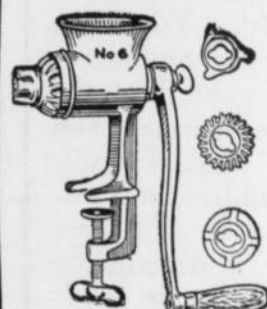
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Read about the Figure Puzzle

Pages 34-35

Helpful Hints

Which Guide readers have discovered

When making bloomers for my little girls I nearly always had trouble getting them exactly the right length. Now, instead of ripping out a hem a few times or taking off the bindings so as to get them just right I go ahead and finish the bloomers exactly like the pattern. Then I fit them on the child for whom they are made and pin a tuck just below the waist line to make them exactly fit. Sometimes a tuck all the way around the garment is required, at other times one across the front or at the sides is sufficient. I stitch the tuck with very little trouble. Children have an astonishing habit of growing out of their things and by this means one can easily lengthen a garment for a child.—Maud Newcomb.

The baby's go-cart became delapidated while the gear was still good so we took off the upper part and built a box 16 in. x 28 in. x 13 in. It was made slightly slanted so as to be smaller at the bottom. It fitted between the handle bars and was attached securely on the frame. When it was given a coat of paint and lined with cretonne it looked very nice and proved to be very convenient as a bed or play pen or a cart in which to take the baby for an outing.—Mrs. J. S., Man.

To make a warm petticoat at small cost for a little tot, cut the legs of four woolen stockings (that are worn out in the feet), open them lengthwise and join by neat seams on the machine. Put the finished top edge of the stocking for the bottom of the skirt. Join these to a waist without sleeves and made so as to slip on over the head. Discarded shirt bottoms make very good waists of this type. Finish the edge of the neck and sleeves with an edging of bright wool. Woolen sweaters or the lower part of woolen undershirts used this way make good warm petticoats for older girls.—Mrs. M. Odd.

During the winter months it is often a problem to get proper ventilation. Sometimes ice forms around the window, making it difficult to open. A preventive is better than a cure, so when the cold weather commences I hunt out some old towels, fold them till I have four ply of material and let the window down on this pad. This has been, with me, a very successful means of making it easy to open the windows.—Mrs. L. Y., Man.

When making creamed tomato soup, if sieving the tomatoes is considered too much trouble or if there is not time for it the housekeeper may obtain equally as good results by skinning the tomatoes first. First scald them and then dip them into cold water and the skins will come off easily.—Mrs. B. G. T.

My black sheet iron roaster rusted from steam when I was using it for roasting meats until I rubbed all the inside surface over with lard and then put it in the oven with a hot fire. The lard burned off but it seemed to form an enamel over the surface of the pan. Of course it is black but that does not matter. I have had no trouble since.—Mrs. W. O. M., Sask.

Two or three pieces of macaroni inserted vertically into a pie when setting it into the oven will prevent the juice of the filling from running out into the oven. The juice boils up into the macaroni, but when the pie cools it runs back into the pie.—H. M. T., Sask.

To make single-knit mittens warmer and last longer, darn them with the same color of wool across palms, backs and thumbs. Then dip them in warm soft water, wring, turn inside out and rub, then turn on right side and rub between the hands until soft and fluffy.—Mrs. W. L. D., Sask.

If you have made some discovery in your housework send it along to The Guide. All contributions accepted are paid for upon publication.

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T73

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Read about the Figure Puzzle Contest—Pages 34-35



On the floor is the Kurdistan pattern—an interesting and unusual floral design in soft grays and browns with blue and scarlet figures. It is Congoleum Gold Seal Art-Rug No. 560.

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CHOCOLATE MACAROON CREAM

1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1/2 cup sugar
Few grains salt
3/4 cup cold water
3 eggs
1 teaspoonful vanilla
2 squares chocolate
2 cups milk
Soak gelatine in the cold water ten minutes. Make a custard of egg yolks, sugar, salt and milk. Add melted chocolate or six tablespoonfuls cocoa. Add soaked gelatine to hot custard, and when nearly stiff, add whites of eggs beaten until stiff, macaroons and vanilla. Turn into wet mold, or individual molds, and chill. Remove from mold and serve garnished with whipped cream, cherries or whole nut meats.

tomorrow



TOMATO JELLY SALAD

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
Stalk Celery
Few grains cayenne
2 tablespoonfuls mild vinegar
1/2 onion
1/2 bay leaf
1/2 cup almonds, chopped
1/2 cup cold water
Few grains salt
2 cloves
Soak gelatine in cold water ten minutes. Mix remaining ingredients, except vinegar and nuts—the tomatoes must be well seasoned with salt, pepper, onion juice and celery. Bring to the boiling point and let boil ten minutes. Add vinegar and soaked gelatine, and when gelatine is dissolved, strain. When beginning to set, stir in nuts and turn into small wet molds, and chill. Remove from molds by dipping them for an instant in warm water; serve on lettuce leaves with a garnish of mayonnaise dressing.

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Money Making Ideas

Letters received in reply to a letter published in The Guide from a woman who asked others to tell of ideas which have been tried by farm women

HERE used to be a time when I considered that I was doing my full share if I cooked, washed, sewed and mended for the family. But when one's purse gets flatter and flatter and the demands on it increase, then, indeed, the necessity for earning extra money is felt to be very real. No doubt some of my ideas would not be practical for all who wish to earn, for I believe each woman has to study her own line of endeavor.

Of course, there is the traditional fancy work. I believe in specialization and my experience has been that I can do a great deal better having my work handled by a friend in the city rather than by a Woman's Exchange. The friend recommends the work to her friends and if the articles for sale are up-to-date, neat and not too highly priced they should sell. During the fair season I have very good luck securing prizes. When the fair season is over the articles sell especially well if prize-winning tickets are left on them. At church bazaars it is possible to arrange with the management to handle the work on commission. Invariably I have found that it pays to offer an especially good commission, from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., because then I am usually credited as having donated the amount going to the church. My friends, knowing I have gift articles on hand often come to me when they want something in that line.

Another source of income is correspondence work. The local paper and the city papers need correspondents. They pay from \$1.50 up to \$4.00 a column, according to their circulation, and the check comes in every month. In my own case I have neither made my correspondence work secret nor made it mysterious. Every one in my district knows to whom to give the news, and many of them are kind enough to call up and tell me unusual items. Of course, details must be verified. I try contests of this kind, and make use of all chances which pay for ideas, opinions and experience. I even send in jokes to a paper which pays \$1.00 each. All this means that I must be on my toes and mentally alert but I like it.

The local stores put the price of butter down in the summer months, because they get in too much to sell locally and they lose on it when they ship. We are fortunate in that many people like our butter. By having butter paper printed with our name we are securing from five to ten cents a pound premium, because we are personally responsible to every

customer who buys our butter. Common butter paper retails at three sheets for one cent. We get 1,000 sheets printed for \$5.10. Selling 60 pounds a week—figure it out—it pays.

A few years ago I read of potatoes being raised from peelings. The good man laughed at me, but I tried it. It worked. Now every year the children and I plant the peelings day by day up to July first. The proceeds from these potatoes are ours. Last year we sold potatoes to the value of \$75.

On account of living in a wild fruit district some of my neighbors can all surplus fruit which they sell at an average price of 50 cents a quart. One woman, with a large incubator, sells baby chicks at 20 cents each. One sells quantities of rhubarb. One who is handy at tailoring makes quite a little out of helping the bachelors and hired men remodel their clothes.

A district with several bachelors provides a splendid chance to sell home-baking. One friend of mine has standing orders for Christmas cakes which she is particularly good at making. She charges 40 cents a pound.

A farm wife with a large house and grown family is making a good income by renting rooms for transients and serving meals. It is considered a regular stopping place, and it is so superior to the accommodations in the town, 14 miles distant, that motorists make it a point to stop there.

All of this means real work, but whether we take magazine subscriptions or teach music or serve meals it must be done well. Not only that but it should be interesting to ourselves as well as being fitting. By which I mean that it would hardly do for a woman on the outskirts of a town to plan on serving meals, especially if there happens to be a good restaurant in that town. She might sell rhubarb and baby chicks in the spring, early vegetables and fryers in the summer, turkeys in the fall and fresh eggs in winter, if she can manage it. There is always money for the person who can recognize a need and fill it. Here is hoping every farm woman can discover her specialty and succeed at it.

—Helen A. Martenson.

Has Tried Unusual Lines

Putting aside the ideas, namely, selling flowers, garden produce, home-cooking, etc., as the ways usually used for making a little extra money, I shall give a few others which I think any average person

Turn over to Page 50

Discussion of Home Problems

Now that the long evenings of fall and winter are coming, farm people have more time for reading and writing. So we have decided to resume our corner for the discussion of problems which are common to many homes. It proved a most popular one with our readers during last winter. We are here printing two letters and extending an invitation to Guide readers to answer the questions raised in them. There is no definite length set for the letters which may be sent in to us. The shorter the better, but be sure to give all the information you think is necessary to make your ideas clearly understood.

Planning the Breakfast Menu

One of the things in my home with which I am least satisfied is the first meal of the day. We have it early and the men work long hours before the noonday meal, so we have to have substantial items on the menu. Frequently I find it almost impossible to get away from meat and fried potatoes for breakfast. We hear so much these days about the importance of proper nutrition. Personally I believe farm people, as a rule, eat too much meat, but how to get variety for my breakfast menu is my problem. Possibly some women readers of The Guide have satisfactorily solved this matter in their homes. Will you not please reserve a part of your corner for asking your readers how they plan well varied and yet satisfying breakfast menus on the farm?—Mrs. R. S., Sask.

What Is Your Favorite House Plant?

When winter comes we are more or less shut in-doors. Some of us try to make our homes more cheerful by having attractive house plants about. I have noticed that farm women are very fond of certain plants, which through long acquaintance have become their special pets. We are partial to a particular plant because we have learned its habits and know how to give it the proper care, which it needs in order to thrive. I would like to see in The Guide letters from a number of women on My Favorite House Plant. They might tell why they like that plant, how they care for it and any other information they think necessary for someone who perhaps has never had that particular plant in her home.—Garden Lover, Alta.

For the best answer to either of the above questions The Guide will pay \$3.00, and for the second \$2.00. Our regular rate of payment will be made for any others which are accepted for publication. The closing date of the contest is December 1. Address all letters to The Country-woman, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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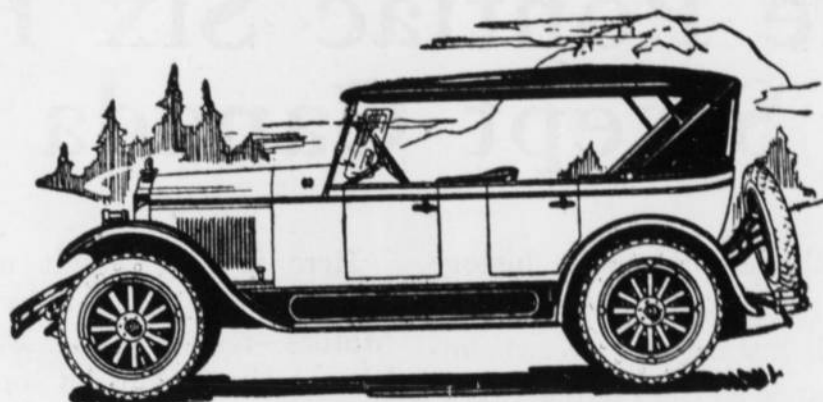


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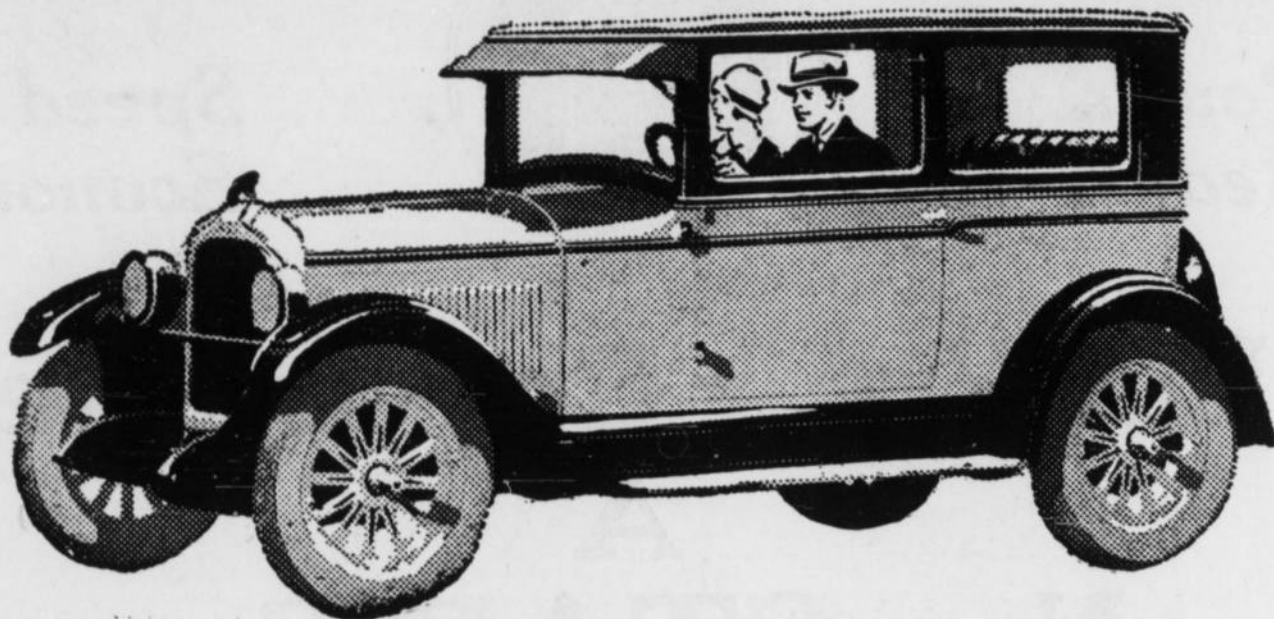
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Alberta Grows Grapes

Hutterites in irrigated district grow grapes superior to those of South Dakota

WITH regard to the growing of grapes by the Hutterites at their Milford colony, near Raymond, I have discussed this matter with Paul Wipp, the colony leader, who informs me that three years ago this fall, they imported from one of their colonies at Alexandria, South Dakota, one hundred or more grape vine cuttings. These cuttings were shipped in a barrel packed in sawdust. They arrived in Raymond in the fall of the year and were held over until the spring and then planted in a coulee bottom, the particular piece of land on which they were planted having a southern exposure. A certain percentage of the cuttings died, the exact number is not known. In 1925 a few of the vines bore fruit. This year, off approximately 100 vines, six baskets of grapes were gathered. The grapes were ripe by September 1, and

escaped a killing frost which occurred about a week later.

Mr. Wipp informs me that the members of their colony at Alexandria, South Dakota, are growing grapes quite extensively, and have been doing so for a number of years. He has personally helped to harvest the grapes in South Dakota, and states that the quality of grapes gathered in Alberta is far superior to the quality of grapes produced in South Dakota.

With respect to the variety, Mr. Wipp is not sure if they are Concord grapes, but they resemble them in appearance.

I might also mention that James Walker, resident of Raymond, was successful in ripening grapes in the seasons of 1925 and 1926. Both Mr. Wipp and Mr. Walker feel quite sure that there will be no difficulty in growing grapes successfully, particularly where irrigation water is available.—O. S. Longman.

A Missionary's Home-made Sawmill

It serves its purpose on the shore of Great Slave Lake

By FRANCIS DICKIE

ONE of the "wonders" of the Canadian sub-Arctic northland is the remarkable sawmill, illustrated in the accompanying picture. This mill is in operation at the Hay River Mission for Eskimo and Indian children, which stands on the bank of the Hay River, where it empties into Great Slave Lake.

At this place 50 Eskimo and Loucheux Indian boys and girls, ranging from eight to 16 years of age, are brought up in a Christian atmosphere, and carefully given a general education. The work is in charge of the Reverend A. J. Vale, who, after 15 years work, has built up a huge three-storey building of frame, steam-heated, with water-works and acetylene lighting system, and fire protection given by a wind-mill pumping water from the river. Here are housed Eskimo and Indian children from all over the Arctic region. As fires have to be kept on about eight months in the year, a large quantity of fuel is used. Some time ago an ordinary buzz-saw was imported from the nearest city, 800 miles distant. On the river near the mission was beached an old steam launch, the boiler and engine of which, however, were still in working order. By taking off the propeller of the boat and rigging on a belt, the buzz-saw was driven to cut fuel for the mission.

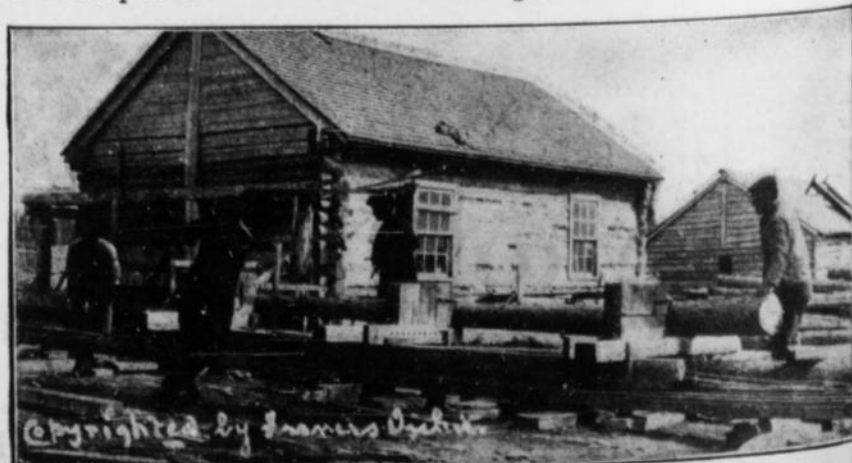
Old Junk and Timber

But still more urgently needed was lumber, which ordinarily had to be brought several hundred miles from Fort Smith Government mill. The expense was very great. So the missionary and his assistants set about building a sawmill out of the strangest gathering of junk the world perhaps has ever seen. There were old plow parts, all the railing and other iron that could be salvaged from the launch, extra water piping from the mission system. The marine engine and boiler from the launch, which had formerly driven the wood-saw from the boat hulk, were removed to the log building seen in the picture.

Then, after days of filing, the buzz-saw was converted into a rip-saw. Those acquainted with saws will realize what labor this required. The iron piping from the boat and mission were made into a track for the wheels of the saw carriage. The carriage and blocks were all of wood, shaped from trees on the spot. But most unique was the block and tackle rigging used to move the carriage when taking the log against the saw. This rigging requires man-power. Its operation is illustrated in the picture below showing the missionary supplying the power, which explains more clearly than words that it is real labor. But, though it is hard work, and the lumber-sawing process is slow, the method is vastly better than having to wait for the few short months of summer to have lumber towed several hundred miles at very great cost. Thus the mission is saved time and money, the latter particularly important. And the always needed money is now devoted to carrying on work of educating a few more pupils, these natives of the northland that are being made into worth-while citizens.

Saws Firewood, Too

And this whole mill, with the exception of the carriage wheels, was made entirely on the spot out of old scrapped material, which would have been hopeless had not the missionary been an inventive genius. But the sawmill's completion brought gloom to the Eskimo and Indian boys, for, with the fuel-cutting blade converted to make lumber, the firewood had to be cut by hand. Quickly, however, they yelled with joy, for another invention of the missionary. A frame was built out of lumber sawn on the spot, in which was mounted a wood saw blade. Then a belting was rigged to this to the same engine which ran the mill, and the little Eskimo boys had no blocks to saw by hand. So today the Hay River Mission sawmill is famous throughout the great northland.



The improvised sawmill as it appears in operation

A Matrimonial Quandary

"Can I ask her to marry a farmer?"—By the Man with a Rubber Apron

MANY men are not chivalrous enough in their attitude toward women. But, on the other hand there are a few who are too chivalrous, aiming to protect their women-folk from many of the normal little hardships which every person, male or female, needs for self-development. To strike a balance between these is the problem. Of course, of the two, it is better to err on the latter side. With this in mind, then, the question comes to me, "Can I ask her to share the lot of a farmer?"

This article is written by a man who is really in the throes of a decision whether he will farm or not. The above considerations, while not the whole, constitute the principal factor in his decision.

I have tried both city and country now, and, to tell the truth, I do not wholly like either. On the one hand, I know I am rural minded and dislike the city bustle. I do not seem to be at home in the heat and the noise and the crowds, and tire of the way in which everybody seems to be thinking of buying and selling all the time.

On the other hand, I am sure I do not want to go back to my old life in a remote district. There were not enough social activities in which I could wholeheartedly take part. In other words, I am too social to be content with the amount of social life which many rural communities afford.

But there are two things to remember. She is much like I am. I know she wants more life than the backwoods offer, and I also know that she does not idealize the street rabble nor a two-by-four flat.

Recognizes Limitations

Then again I am half the new partnership. A happy home cannot be built unless both members of it are in their proper element. I am not quite chivalrous enough to try to fit myself—a square peg, into a round hole. Take a quick look at each of us. I was brought up on the farm and I like to plow and drive the binder. I like the smell of the hay and the sight of the chickens running about. Above all I like planning my own work, and thinking up schemes to beat out old Mother Nature. She was brought up on the farm, too (for to tell the truth, in these present days I'd marry no other). Possibly she would like a taste of city life, too, as I thought I wanted it not very long ago. But I am sure that after all, love of the country and dislike of city limitations is engraved as deeply in her mind as in mine.

So that's settled. Our home must be in the country. But what steps am I going to take to prevent her from becoming the usual over-worked farm woman?

First of all, she shall have the planning of a good many things. A woman needs to develop her initiative as much as a man does. In supplying herself with the labor-saving appliances which are so necessary around the farm house, she will have a chance to exercise her instinct for management. I shall not buy these things for her, nor force them on her, but she shall have the planning of that part of the establishment in its entirety, and whatever money is on hand will be available to her as to myself. I like a nice house as much as anyone. A house, beautiful, well supplied, and planned so as to cause small labor in its care, is as much a part of my ideal as it is of a girl's.

Choosing My Home

I am going to be very careful about my choice of a location of the farm. It is going to be closer town than most farmers consider necessary.

I might be willing to make the sacrifice of remoteness at first in order to get ahead, but I am also convinced that it would be a poor policy. I believe that the extra money paid will be saved over and over again. That is, I estimate that the time a farmer spends on the road is sold at a very



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Turn to pages 34-35 and solve our latest Figure Puzzle

Magnesia Best For Your Indigestion

Warns Against Doping Stomach With Artificial Digestents

Most people who suffer, either occasionally or chronically from gas, sourness and indigestion, have now discontinued disagreeable diets, patent foods and the use of harmful drugs, stomach tonics, medicines and artificial digestents, and instead, following the advice so often given in these columns, take a teaspoonful or two tablets of Bisurated Magnesia in a little water after meals with the result that their stomach no longer troubles them, they are able to eat as they please and they enjoy much better health. Those who use Bisurated Magnesia never dread the approach of meal time because they know this wonderful anti-acid and food corrective, which can be obtained from any good drug store, will instantly neutralize the stomach acidity, sweeten the stomach, prevent food fermentation, and without the slightest pain or discomfort. Try this plan yourself, but be certain to get pure Bisurated Magnesia especially prepared for stomach use.



How the broadcaster announced the above stars' names jumbled up—
1. BLAME DYI GAME, 2. VOICE FOR RENDL, 3. SILLI SWOON, 4. SHALL I GILIN, 5. NAN GROWS O SAIL, 6. BEES LAIN BED, 7. PEARL GO IN.



WHO WON THE MOVIE CHANNEL SWIM?

WIN New 1927 Chevrolet Coach \$1800⁰⁰ IN PRIZES

It is said that the New York Standard Newspaper offered a prize of \$50,000 for a swimming race across the English Channel, open to women Moving Picture stars only. Many entered the race. They started on the French coast and finished at Dover, England. The race was finished at night and the results kept secret. Radio Broadcasting Station WPLG broadcast the results but the operator just to have some fun and keep the interested multitudes in suspense, announced the names of the first seven in a funny way. Instead of giving out their right names, he jumbled up the letters of their names so that they sounded ridiculous. For instance he gave number 5 as "Nan grows o sail" instead of Gloria Swanson, and he told his radio audience to put the letters of each name in their proper order and they would spell the names of each of the first seven to land at Dover. Underneath the pictures above are the jumbled names of the movie stars just as the radio announcer gave them. If you can put the letters in their right order you will have the names of the seven stars. See if you can do it. It is not easy, but patience and diligence will help you. Below is printed the names of all of the famous movie stars who swam in the race. The names of the seven shown above are amongst these.

Puzzle out the results if you can and write down all the stars' names on a piece of paper in the order in which they finished the race and send it to compete for the big prizes.

300 POINTS WINS FIRST PRIZE
The magnificent and valuable prizes in this contest will be awarded according to the

NAMES OF ALL THE MOVIE STARS WHO SWAM IN THE CHANNEL RACE

Alice Joyce, May McAvoy, Lillian Gish, Constance Talmadge, Colleen Moore, Madge Bellamy, Corinne Griffith, Norma Shearer, Seena Owen, May Allison, Gloria Swanson, Norma Talmadge, Bebe Daniels, Clara Bow, Vilma Banky, Pola Negri, Viola Dana, Florence Vidor, Marion Davies, Marie Prevost, Lois Wilson, Mary Brian

number of points gained by each entry. The entry gaining 300 points will win first prize. (See rules). Be neat and careful. Comply with the rules and be sure of a prize.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST

Frankly this is an advertising contest, its aim being to further the popularity of the well-known Sterling Hosiery sold from Mills to Consumer through a chain of Sterling Stores and personal service direct to the home. Thousands of people already know and wear Sterling Hosiery but we want to reach thousands more that they may become acquainted with Sterling Quality, and Sterling values in pure silk, silk and wool and pure wool hosiery for the whole family.

SEND YOUR ENTRY TODAY

Win \$100 Extra for Promptness

When your answers to this fascinating puzzle are received we will write and tell you how many points you have gained toward the prizes and will ask you to help us in our advertising campaign by introducing Sterling Hosiery amongst your friends. This is a simple and easily fulfilled favor and need not cost you a cent of your money and which will qualify your entry to stand for the highest prizes. You do not have to buy anything to compete. We agree to pay you extra, in addition to any prize you win for your efforts furthering the sale of Sterling Hosiery.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Write answers in pen and ink on one side of the paper only. Put name and address



First Prize
Chevrolet Coach
Value \$910

FIRST PRIZE

1927 Chevrolet Coach
Value \$910

2nd	- - -	Cash	\$150.00
3rd	- - -	"	\$100.00
4th	- - -	"	\$75.00
5th	- - -	"	\$50.00
6th	- - -	"	\$25.00
7th	- - -	"	\$15.00
8th to 12th	- - -	"	\$5.00 each

and name of this paper in upper right hand corner, stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss. Put anything else on separate sheet. Don't send fancy, drawn or typewritten entries. 2. Contestants must be 15 years or over. Employees of this company, their friends and relatives are forbidden to enter. 3. Three entries may be submitted. Only one can win a prize. 4. Different members of a family may compete. Only one prize will be awarded in a household. 5. Final awards will be made by a committee of 3 Toronto gentlemen having no connection with this firm. Their names will be published. Contestants must agree to abide by their decisions. Prizes will be awarded by points. 300 points, the maximum, will take first prize. 25 points will be awarded for each movie star's name correctly spelled and listed as to its position at the end of the race; 50 points for general neatness, appearance, spelling, punctuation, style and handwriting of entry, and 75 for fulfilling the conditions of contest. Contest closes June 30th, 1927. Entries should be forwarded promptly. \$100 extra prize for promptness will be given. 6. Each contestant will be asked to introduce Sterling Hosiery to a few friends who are not yet acquainted with its splendid values, and endeavor to obtain their friends as customers for Sterling Hosiery. You will not be required to buy anything to compete. This is not a sale's contest. Everybody's opportunity of winning is equal.

The Grain Growers' Guide

low rate, far lower than the rate for the time he spends working in the fields or making out his account books. Besides this, one gets thrown in free the social facilities, the church, the school, the post office and public gatherings; for we want to meet real flesh-and-blood people, and not always merely listen over the radio. Books and radio lectures can satisfy the intellect, but what we really need is the warm contact of hand to hand, a feeling in our heart of comradeship with our neighbors and of the oneness of the community.

I am going to see that we get into a real live community, where the United Farmers are alive, where a women's club is active, where the church is alive, and where people know how to co-operate for an ordinary good time once in awhile.

Above all, I want a pleasant community, of my own race and religion; dominantly so, at least. I want a place where I can feel at home, for, to tell the whole truth, I like to like people.

I want to be in a district where the soil is good and the rainfall not too light, for I am planning a fine farmstead. I can see it in my mind's eye: the broad-leaved and the evergreen trees, the lawn, the shrubbery scattered in islands about the grounds, all planned in such a way as to give the plants the greatest possible chance, to protect the house and yard from wind, to be as great a delight as design can make it, and above all, to cause as little work as possible. For I have had enough experience with farm work to know that I shall not be able to give much time to this part, and that if its demands are too great, the inevitable result will be that it will run down. Therefore the part that can be kept in a good state by horse cultivation will be extensive, and the part that requires hand labor, very small but very fine.

Loves the Prairies

I do not mind if my farm is right out on the plains. There are two reasons for this. The prairie has a hold on me that I cannot explain. I should like the park country best. In spite of theory, however, the open prairie has a hold on me, and on others with whom I have talked, which is real enough but does not reveal its source easily.

All these things will take money. How to get it is the real problem underlying all the others, for there is no way to surround yourself with beauty and comfort, no way to get leisure for self development, no way to lift yourself out of your environment, without money. And money, in the West at least, comes mostly from successful wheat crops. In order to avoid too much work and worry, and to ensure a profit out of each year's enterprise, I plan to take the following steps:

I shall study farm management, especially field management, very very carefully. In all probability I shall remain a student of it, each year making myself acquainted with the latest ideas in it, to my life's end. There is always something to learn, and while doubtless I shall make mistakes, I do not want them to be the ones the beginner makes, nor the ones the short-sighted man makes in spite of his experience.

I shall manage well, not going in for straight grain growing, for it is too uncertain; neither going in for mixed farming, for that multiplies the chores which drag life down. No, I shall go in for what I call double or triple-line farming, with two of three enterprises only, not too many to fritter away time and energy, but enough that one should be an automatic insurance to the other.

I think if I do all these things and give her a share in the planning and managing, equip the house properly, beautify the grounds, choose a live and prosperous community, and do my best by efficient management to cut down the hours of labor and to earn enough money—I think that if I do all these things, then I can rightly offer her the chance of becoming a farmer's wife.

An Automatic Watchdog

The poultry raiser who lives close to town may gain a little re-assurance if his henhouse is guarded by one of these

THE distance between prairie farms is usually considered one of the drawbacks to country life. But it has its compensations. Farm poultry houses do not get the attention from night prowlers that is common in well settled districts. Birds have been known to disappear, however, and it isn't always due to the coyotes either.

The simplest and cheapest type of burglar alarm is what is known as the open circuit alarm, as shown in diagram, see Fig. 1. This is essentially the same thing as an ordinary door bell, the push-button contact at the door being replaced by contacts which are closed or made when a door is opened or a window raised. This is called an open circuit system because under normal conditions the circuit is open and no current flows, until one of the contacts is closed when a door or window is opened. This completes the circuit and the electric bell rings. Almost any type of battery can be used for this type of alarm, although dry cells are by far the most common. The chief objection to the open circuit alarm is that if either of the wires leading to the house is cut, the alarm is put out of commission. If carried up to a considerable height on trees or poles, however, the wires are not so likely to be cut. In some cases a false or decoy wire is run in plain sight, while the actual working wires are run out of sight along a fence or in an underground conduit. In either case, the wires around the building should be inside where they cannot be tampered with easily.

Because of the greater security afforded, many owners prefer the closed circuit type burglar alarm, such as is used on banks and warehouses. This consists of two separate circuits, as shown in diagram Fig. 2, and is somewhat more complicated and expensive in first cost and in operation. Circuit No. 1 is a closed circuit running through the door and window contacts on the poultry house, through a No. 18 insulated wire to a set of gravity batteries located in the house, from there to the coil of back contact relay, and from the other end of coil back to the poultry house contact. Circuit No. 2 runs from one side of the relay contact to two ordinary dry cells, from there to an alarm bell, and from that back to the other contact on the relay. The door and window contacts are arranged in series so that the current in circuit No. 1 goes through them one after the other and through the coil of the relay. As long as this current is flowing, the coil remains as magnet and holds the relay lever away from its contact so that no current can flow in circuit No. 2. However, if any break is made in circuit No. 1 due to opening a door or window or by cutting a wire, the current in No. 1 stops, the relay

coil loses its magnetism, and the coil spring pulls the relay lower over against contact C. This completes circuit No. 2 and the alarm bell rings. A switch should be placed in circuit No. 2, so that the bell can be shut off during the day time.

Two ordinary dry cells are used in circuit No. 2, since this is an open circuit most of the time and is used only occasionally. The cells used in circuit No. 1, however, are the gravity type of cells, similar to those used in telegraph work, since they are on closed circuit and these cells give the best results where a small steady current is required for many hours at a time. Other cells can be used, but will not give as cheap operation. The relays usually used in simple burglar alarm work are wound with a resistance of about four to five ohms.

With either of the systems described, additional protection is sometimes secured by putting wires or strings across openings and attaching these to burglar alarm traps, so that any pull on these strings will also make or break contacts and set the alarm bell ringing. These, as well as relays, gravity batteries, door and window contacts, switches, electric bells, and so on should be purchased from firms handling electrical bells and burglar alarm supplies, rather than trying to make them at home. Such firms will be glad to quote prices and give instructions for installation where sketches and full explanations are given.

Raising Broilers

Does it pay to raise broilers? This is what Mrs. F. H. P., a Saskatchewan farm woman, says about it.

"Two years ago I raised about 350 chickens. Most of the young cockerels I sold as broilers, which averaged one and three-quarter pounds each. For these I received 28 cents per pound, bringing me 49 cents per chicken. Some of the slower developing chickens I didn't sell until they were nearly full grown, and received 10 cents per pound for them. As my chickens are Leghorns these only averaged four pounds each and brought me 40 cents apiece.

"While the difference in price isn't so great, selling your surplus as broilers you are through with them as soon as sold. No more feeding or care, and one can give that extra care and feed to the development of the pullets. The pullets are much better off away from the cockerels too.

"So I have found that it always pays to sell the young cockerels any way, when they weigh about one and a half up to two and a half pounds. While one may get a few more cents keeping them until full grown, think of the extra feed and care they have taken."

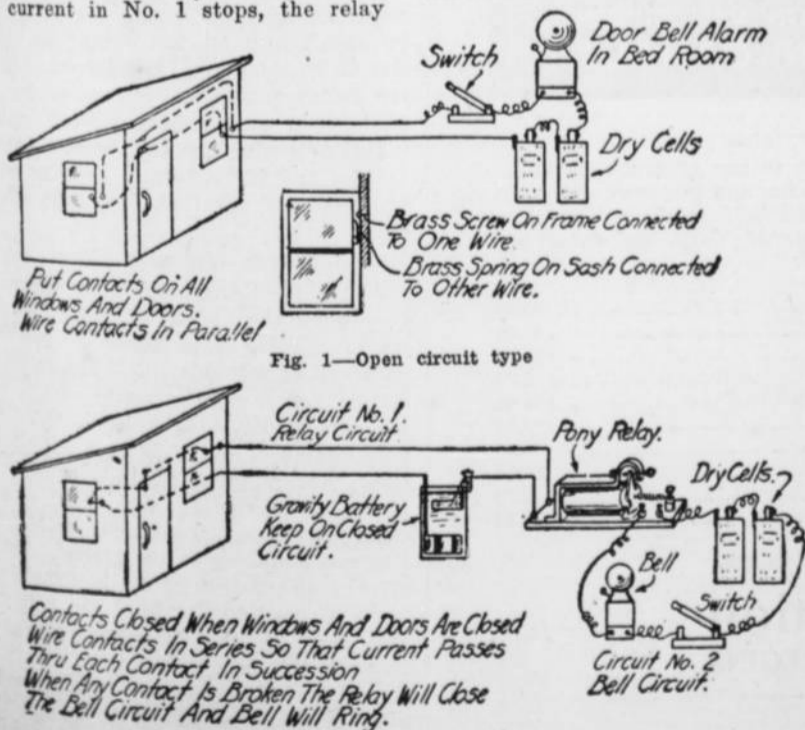


Fig. 2—Closed circuit type

PAN-A-CE-A

Starts pullets and moulted hens to laying

MOULTING is the off season for eggs. Even with the best of care, laying stops, egg organs are inactive. All nourishment goes to feather growing. That's natural.

But after the moult, it's different. Now's the time to tone up those dormant egg organs—start the feed the egg way.

That's just what Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does.

Add it to the ration, one pound of Pan-a-ce-a to every 50 pounds of mash. Then look for these signs:

See the combs and wattles begin to turn red.

See them begin to hop around—the claws begin to dig in.

Listen for the song, scratch and cackle.

—Then eggs!

It's the nerve tonics that cause the good feeling. It's the iron that makes the red combs.

Pan-a-ce-a contains other elements. For instance, it supplies important minerals, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate, so essential to a laying hen.

Pan-a-ce-a develops pullets and puts them in the pink of condition for regular fall and winter laying.

The cost is only a trifle

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will need for six months. But under our make-good selling plan, it costs you absolutely nothing if you do not find it profitable. You have only to take the empty container back to the dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.


100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg.	200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg.	500 hens, the 100-lb. drum

For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Making and Saving Money

READ the "Classified" advertising section, and see the variety of offerings listed. You may find something you need or see where someone wants something you can sell. The cost of advertising surplus farm products, poultry, livestock, seed grain and machinery is small—the results are very profitable. For rates and other information see top of page 64.




No Better Shoes Made

The Sisman organization have never made anything else but shoes for outdoor workers, and they have been at it sixty years. No wonder farmers everywhere state that there are no better everyday shoes than Sismans.

Make sure you see the Sisman trademark on the shoes you buy.

The T. Sisman Shoe Company Limited
Aurora, Ontario

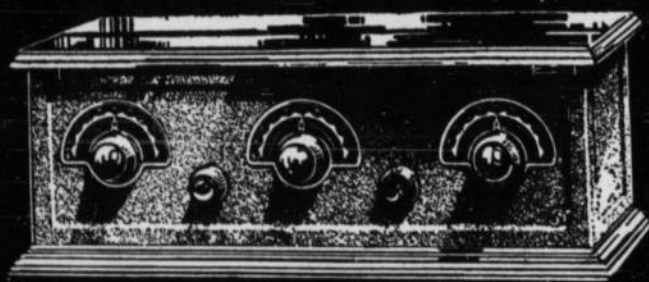


SISMAN SHOES

OVER TWELVE MILLION PEOPLE ARE TODAY USING STEWART-WARNER PRODUCTS

Stewart-Warner Matched-Unit Radio

INSTRUMENT plus TUBES plus REPRODUCER plus ACCESSORIES



MODEL 300 - 5 TUBES, 3 DIALS.

THE Stewart-Warner Matched-Unit has firmly established itself as the favorite of a continent. The marvellous quality of reception and ease of operation, due to the Stewart-Warner method of matching units, places this radio in the front rank of modern Radio instruments. Guaranteed by a manufacturer of world-wide reputation, whose products and service encircle the entire globe. Sold only by Stewart-Warner specially-selected Blue Ribbon Representatives. You can purchase Stewart-Warner Matched-Unit Radio with perfect confidence.

STEWART - WARNER PRODUCTS SERVICE STATIONS
TORONTO · MONTREAL · WINNIPEG · REGINA · CALGARY · EDMONTON · VANCOUVER
DEALERS IN ALL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA

Stewart-Warner

Announce
New Radio
- Prices -

Effective October 15,
1926

Distributed by

Stewart-Warner Service Station
644 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG - 1807 Cornwall St., REGINA

AS the result of volume production due to the general acceptance of the now famous Matched Unit Radio, and in accordance with their policy of passing on to the public savings effected by large production The Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. announce the following prices on a few popular models:

Table Model 300, 3 Dial, 5 Tubes	\$ 70.00
Table Model 305, 3 Dial, 5 Tubes	105.00
Table Model 315, 3 Dial, 5 Tubes	275.00
Table Model 345, Single Dial, 6 Tubes	112.00
Table Model 350, Containing Speaker, Single Dial, 6 Tubes.....	155.00
Console Model 355, Single Dial, 6 Tubes	212.00
Reproducer Model 400	25.00
Reproducer Model 405	17.50
Reproducer Model 415	42.50
Combination Table Reprodncer 410.....	50.00

These prices represent unequalled radio values.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Training Cattle Dog

By FRED T. REEDER

I have trained some good cattle dogs and am herein giving a few tips along this line, and hope they will help Guide readers that have never trained a puppy.

After the pup is weaned I do not think it a good thing for him to have too much petting from children or to be played with too much by anyone. I would advise the prospective trainer to feed the pup himself, as it tends to make him depend on his master more. It also helps win his liking.

As one of the main things is to win the pup's friendship and respect, take him with you for a little walk off by yourself with nothing to take his attention from you. Pet him sometimes but not too much. When he is a distance from you, start his training by calling him to you. When he comes reward him by a pat and a piece of meat stored in pocket for the occasion. This will gradually teach him to come at your call, also gain his friendship.

If the pup does wrong, whip him gently but firmly, but never scold him harshly and above all things don't throw anything at him. Whatever you do or don't do, never lose your temper, for just as soon as you can't control yourself there is no use trying to control the pup (he knows that much).

In case the pup does not respond to kindness and come to you at your call, take a small long rope and fasten to his neck, then walk away the length of the rope and call him to you; if he does not come pull sharply on rope, taking up slack till he gets to you. Repeat this as often as necessary, but remember to reward him some way when he gets to you. Don't get him afraid of you, which would be fatal to your hopes of a well-trained dog.

Starting Work With Stock

Now if the pup is about three-quarters grown and you have "perfect control" of him, and he will come at your call, you are ready for a try out at the cattle's heels—cattle not horses. The latter kick too hard for a start. I prefer a bunch of cattle, as one beast is more liable to turn and face the pup and teach him to fight the head instead of the heels, which would be bad indeed for a start.

Take a bunch of cattle and play dog yourself and keep them moving gently, encouraging him to drive them. He will try to do as you do. Of course I don't expect you to bite them, but run along and bow-wow at them. First thing you know he will be taking a nip. If he does, make a lot of him. Let him think he has done something fine. If he does not bite them first time, don't get anxious or too eager to have him do so. Be patient. Give him lots of time. He doesn't know what is required of him at first.

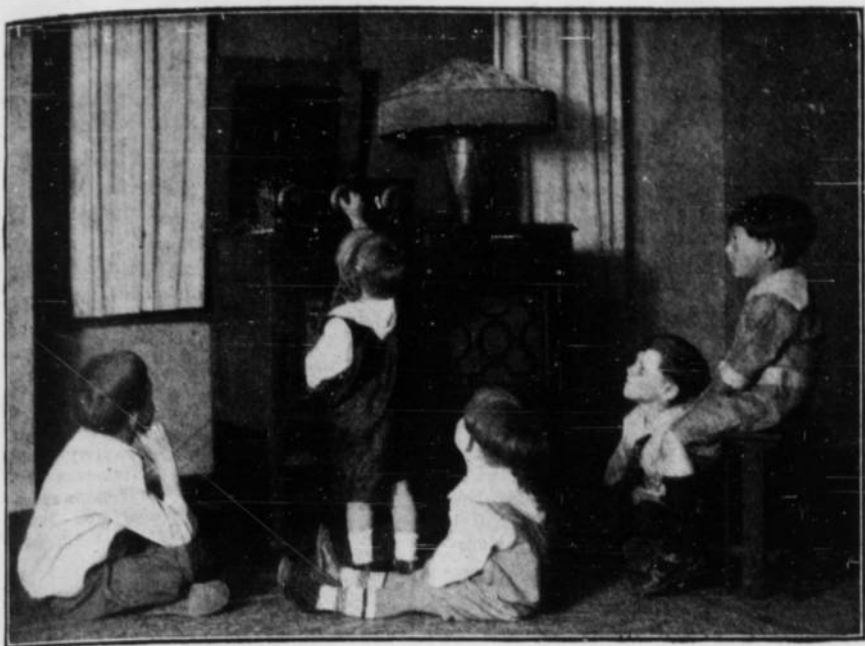
The worst thing that can happen here at the start is a bad kick, which might discourage the pup, especially if he hasn't any too much sand in him. But if he does get kicked hard, don't try to urge him on too much for a while. Go gently here. Don't make a fuss over him, just talk encouragingly to him and if he is any good he will try again, if not that day, some other day.

Severe Measures Here

Above all things, don't let the pup go around the animal's head. This is where having him come to you at your call is valuable. Call him to heel. But if you are unfortunate enough to get him going to the head, there is only one cure, and it is hard but effective. Tie a piece of rope or strong piece of canvas or such like, about eight feet long, around his neck, let ting one end drag on the ground. Then set him on a bunch of cattle. The idea is if he goes to the head the animals will step on the dragging rope and trample the dog under foot. If this doesn't cure him you might just as well shoot him and be done with it.

- - R-a-d-i-o - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



Johnny tunes in

Our picture shows a group of youngsters in Detroit, Michigan, eagerly waiting while Johnny tunes in one of our prairie stations. When Johnny is quite satisfied with the quality, he will switch on the loud speaker, which is concealed in the phonograph cabinet. In the meantime, his friends are wondering if it will be market reports or a Peter Rabbit story—there's such a difference. Yet Dad seems to like the markets, so they must be some good! Five dollars will be paid by the editor of this page for the best photograph sent in by a Guide reader, showing a home radio set with someone, or the family, enjoying a program. The three best pictures will be published in The Guide. All entries must be in before December 15.

Radio as a Profession

IN the winter of 1914, I made an adventurous trip to Bordeaux, France, with horses for the French government, and thence to Leith, Scotland—a trip which was marked with bad weather and accidents all the way, commencing with a narrow squeak in the River St. Lawrence and finishing with a collision in the North Sea. The incidents of that eventful voyage included the daily disposal of dead horses en route, westerly gales and high seas which kept our stern quarters continually awash; engine breakdowns—she was an antiquated old tub; shortage of food and tobacco; the blowing of a patch from one of our furnaces; a crawl up the French coast with the engine-room hands sweating at repairs and the rocks to starboard ever waiting to receive us; the loss of an anchor and cable off Folkestone and a nightmare vigil in a minefield. Of all the "dirty" trips I have made, this was the dirtiest for sustained unpleasantness. However, "that is another story," as Kipling would say. I merely wish to recall a conversation with the officer on watch as we rolled and pitched on the bridge of the "Jaona" one morning in mid-Atlantic, at sunrise. I had gone to the bridge to give him some news and weather reports—both bad, and we got talking about sea jobs and land jobs, with a wistful emphasis on the latter. Up there on the swaying bridge, peering over the canvas "dodger" and bawling at each other in competition with the general racket of the elements, we agreed that the most desirable occupation in the world, the height of our ambition, would be chicken farming in Canada. Poor chap! Fate had something else in store for him. Some time after I left the ship, she struck a mine and was lost with all but seven men. That, again, is another story. The foregoing is merely by way of introduction

to the real subject of this article. Still, it has a moral, if my young readers will consider it.

Stay Home Young Man

I am confronted with a number of letters from correspondents who wish to know how to get into the radio business. Some want to become broadcasters and several want to go to sea as wireless operators. All want to leave the farm, in obedience to that impulse which is a provision of nature and the despair of parents. How to advise them is something of a problem. Punch's advice to those about to marry might be applied in many cases with advantage both to my correspondents and to Canada, but it would not be acceptable to some. For these last, the following opinions are expressed:

The principal branches of the radio business are: Manufacturing, selling, servicing, broadcasting, commercial operating. Of these, I think the best for the beginner is manufacturing. If a young fellow can get a job in a radio factory, he will obtain the finest training as a basis for any of the other branches he may later care to enter. Unfortunately, there are practically no radio factories in Western Canada. If he can go to live in Toronto or Montreal he might be able to make a beginning with such companies as The Canadian Marconi, Northern Electric, De Forest, or, in Hamilton, the Westinghouse. He would not stand much chance of securing immediate employment nor should he expect to secure anything by correspondence, as there is always help available on the spot.

Sales and Service

The selling of radio offers good scope for a fellow with personality, brains and ambition. With a fair knowledge of radio principles, such as may be obtained by experiment at home, he should be able to find an opening in some

Radio Service Valued

"The radio has established a new means of contact between the farmer and the centres of population. More than the telephone or improved mail service the radio has abolished isolation. The farmer, sitting at his dinner table at noon, hears the market reports of the world, the crops and weather reports, and the latest agricultural information, and in the evening he and his family select entertainment according to their taste. We, at Manitoba Agricultural College, have proved conclusively the value of radio in reaching the people. We have established contact by means of it with thousands of people who scarcely knew of the college, and certainly had no idea of the many services we are constantly giving."—Dean W. C. McKillican, M.A.C.



Farms 500 Acres and ~ EARN \$75 a DAY Extra with Electricity

Clarence Ackland, after graduating from the Coyne Electrical School, returned to W. Brooklyn, Ill., where he farms 500 acres of land. By electrifying his farm, he had time enough to open up an electrical business. He writes, "I sell radio equipment and make automotive, radio and electrical repairs. Often I make \$75 a day."

Clarence Ackland

Be a Farm Electrification Expert—

Mr. Ackland is just one of the many Coyne graduates who has found small towns and farms to be gold mines for electrically trained men. A Coyne graduate doesn't have to work in the city to make \$60 to \$100 a week. He can make that at home.

be wired; radio sets, electrical equipment of all kinds to be installed and serviced.

There are over 50,000 openings now for combination electric-radio-battery shops.

Big as is the dollars-and-cents opportunity now in farm electricity, there's infinitely greater opportunities for the man who prepares himself to become a Farm Electrification Expert.

Traction, telephone, power companies are needing electricians. There are auto and tractor electrical systems to be repaired; batteries to be built and charged; houses and barns to

Learn About This New Profession

It offers the young man of today his greatest opportunity. Farms are electrifying. They must. Farmers are seeking the advice of Farm Electrification Experts as to how they can use electricity to grow greater crops, increase milk production and egg yield, cut costs, make more money. This new profession is tremendously profitable. Field now uncrowded. Investigate it now!

Mail Coupon Now! FREE R. R. FARE

of farm electricity. Write for BIG CATALOGUE describing the world's greatest electrical school (not correspondence school) and our book, "Be a Farm Electrification Expert." It will open your eyes to money-making possibilities you have overlooked. Write for these two books now! It tells you how you can learn even if you have had no education or previous experience, also how you can earn while learning. Write for Special FREE RAILROAD FARE OFFER.

Mr. H. C. Lewis, Pres.

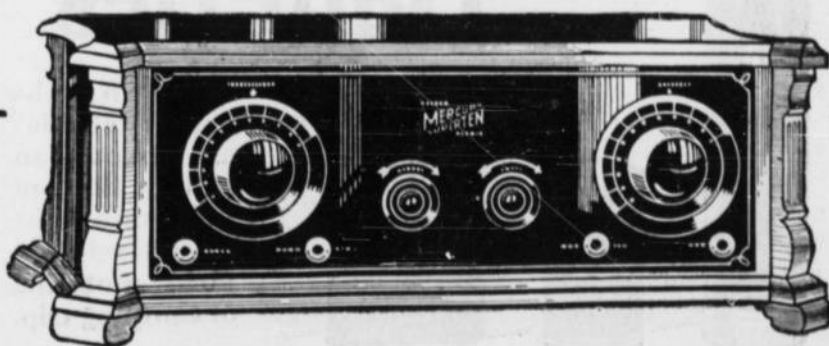
COYNE

Electrical School

1300-10 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. H. C. Lewis, Pres.
Coyne Electrical School, Dept. 86-47
1300-1310 W. Harrison St., Chicago
Send me—without cost or obligation—both your BIG FREE CATALOGUE and your book, "Be a Farm Electrification Expert."

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ State _____



There is Never a Lonesome Minute on the Farm Equipped with a MERCURY SUPER-TEN

No farm home is so remote that you cannot summon at will a gay company of entertainers to play or sing for you. But your set must be a Mercury Super-Ten. The Mercury 1927 Model will receive all wave lengths with equal clarity and volume.

This feature is of vital importance to every Radio owner and prospective owner, because of the great diversity of wave lengths already being used and the possibility of still other wave lengths being adopted, and is accomplished by making provision in the 1927 Mercury for "plug-in" coils that can be changed in a few seconds to accommodate whatever wave-length you wish to receive.

Buy a Mercury—the All-Canadian Champion. Neither wave-length nor weather, temperature nor time, place any limitations upon its performance.

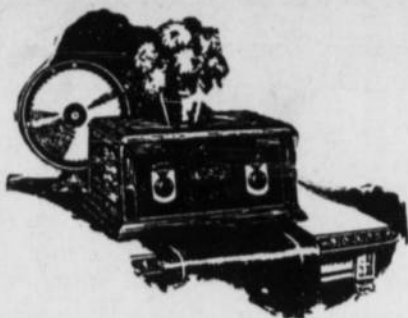
HAS NO RIVAL FOR DAYLIGHT RECEPTION

Write today for free copy of our 24-page booklet, "The Story of the Mercury Super-Ten," in which the whole absorbing story of the development of the Mercury is told in detail.

The H. M. Kipp Company Limited

447 Yonge Street

Toronto



DEALERS
write for
attractive proposition

DISTANT STATIONS with "next-door" ease

A new and different kind of radio reception awaits everyone this season. Those who felt 'all thumbs' before... have expert assurance now... Station after station appears like magic... By two easy dials... in spectacular succession. The performance of an expert... this may seem to some... But now! Everyone gets these results, thanks to a new discovery. Squeals and howls... they exist no longer... Selectivity separates stations with scissor-like sharpness... no more fuzziness or distortion. You will, of course, want to know all about this new marvel of radio.

Scientists Discover New Principle

Scientists made a discovery. Erla

L. J. HAUG, Winnipeg, Man.

Western Distributor

L. J. HAUG,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me full particulars and prices on "Erla" Radio Sets and Accessories.

NAME

ADDRESS



NEW MO-NOD-IC RECEIVER

engineers, collaborating with the distinguished staff of the Radio Frequency Laboratories, have done what they term "erasing regeneration"... the cause of squeals, howls and distortion. Manufacturers have often tried to eliminate it. But never succeeded except by sacrificing distance and volume—too great a penalty. Now regeneration is banished... but without loss. There is an actual gain in reception.

No wonder the new Erla (RFL) is considered a year ahead. Few now will be satisfied with old-fashioned receivers—especially when the improved Erla (RFL) may be purchased so very reasonably.

Price range of table cabinets \$125.00 to \$205.00 for consoles.

radio store in the nearest city. The fall or early winter are the best times, when the radio houses are looking for live men to represent them on the road or to serve as clerks behind the counter.

Servicing of radio might be included in the last branch, as the radio salesman is frequently expected to be capable of rendering whatever service may be required. In fact, I would say that ability to service sets is essential to the radio salesman, especially in the retail business. After some time in a small radio store, by which I mean any store which sells radio as one of its lines, a fellow might secure employment with a distributor or jobber. This would necessitate travelling and would bring him into contact with the kind of people who would be able to help him in any upward step he might be capable of taking later.

Broadcasting

Broadcasting offers practically nothing to the beginner. It is the branch into which men graduate after having served and gained experience in the branches already discussed. The junior man in a broadcasting station is an operator and must be a capable electrician and all-round radio man. There are exceptions, however, in the case of announcers who are employed on account either of their knowledge of music or of their vocal or some other ability not directly connected with the radio profession.

By commercial operating, is meant serving as a radio operator on board ship or in a commercial station. Entry into this branch requires from eight to 10 months training, preferably in a wireless school such as one of those in Vancouver, Toronto or Montreal. I would not recommend a man over 20 years of age to take up this branch of work. Commencing at 17, so as to be qualified at 18, would be best.

There is another means of entry which has not been considered, though it might be worth trying. That is service as an operator on one of the radio equipped trains of the C.N.R. Train operators are, of course, not operators in the same sense as are marine or land station radio operators. The train operator need merely be a man capable of intelligently operating a broadcast receiving set. For information regarding this kind of work, the aspirant should write to the Radio Department of the Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg. Train radio operating seems somewhat tame, from what I have seen of it, but the commencing pay is good and there are fair prospects for the right kind of man.

"Can I learn radio from a correspondence school?" This question comes to me repeatedly from readers who contemplate investing in a course. The answer is—just about as well as a city boy may learn farming by mail. There is a certain usefulness in most correspondence courses, if hard study and the indispensable practical experience are added, but too much must not be expected of them.

Aerials or Antennae

There are some people who insist that aerial is the right word while others prefer antenna or the plural antennae. Marconi is said to have invented the suspended wire arrangement, and he and his assistants called it an aerial. Antenna suggests the delicate feelers upon the heads of insects and, as it has been claimed that the insects communicate by means of their antennae, the name might be appropriate. Aerials, or antennae, whichever you please, should not be too long if used in connection with broadcast receiving sets. Increasing the length tends to increase the strength of received currents, but it also tends to bring in a number of stations within a few points on the dial, making their separation and individual reception difficult. Seventy-five feet, including the aerial, lead-in wire and ground wire, is usually a sufficient length.

It is interesting to notice how early ideas in radio, having dropped out of use years ago, are revived by the influence of modern development. The notion of adding to the capacity of an aerial by attaching its upper end to a sheet or cage of metal, must be at least 28 years old. It was discarded

The Grain Growers' Guide

-- New -- ERLA

"Triple-life" Tubes

A new and patented process of evacuating gives the filaments of Erla tubes three times normal life. Three thousand hours or more at rated voltage is the average period of service. Great uniformity and extraordinarily high amplification are gained as well.



All Erla tubes are, in effect, "Matched Tubes"; each tube is laboratory tested before shipment. For perfect tone quality, the power tube is in all cases recommended. Truly, they are well named because they do actually last three times as long as the average tube.

PRICES:

Detector-Amplifier \$2.75
300X1-A

Power-Tube \$6.50
300X12-A

At your dealers or postpaid on receipt of price.

L. J. HAUG

Western Distributor

Fountain and Henry, WINNIPEG

Radio Dealers

send for our catalog of parts
and accessories, 40 pages

Western Radio Distributors Ltd.
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Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

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Kiddies Suits that Suit the Kiddies
and Mothers too!

Playalls
REGISTERED

Certificate of Merit

The only Canadian garment manufacturer to secure the Certificate awarded by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers at the CLOTHING EXHIBIT and CONTEST Chicago, May, 1925.

Children like them because they are not afraid of getting dirty.

"The Joy of Canada's Kiddies"

Sold Everywhere

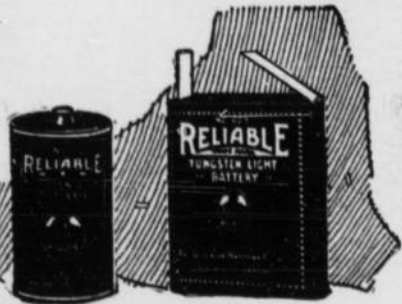
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Expensive
Clothes



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carrying the name "Reliable" assures you of an instant flood of safe, sure light when needed on your motoring or camping trip.



RELIABLE
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THE DOMINION BATTERY CO. LIMITED

TORONTO 2

MONTREAL · WINNIPEG · CALGARY · VANCOUVER

Owning and operating Broadcasting Station CKCL
Also broadcasting from Station CKY, CFQC, WKBB, CFCF, CFCN, CFDC

USE
"FOOTHILLS"
COAL

MORE
HEAT
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BEST
FOR
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ASK
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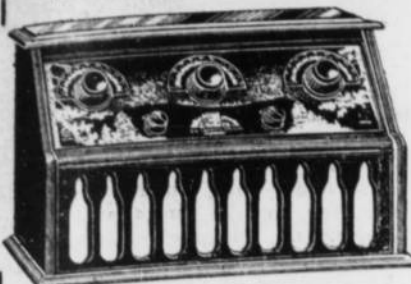
Train for Business in Winnipeg, where Positions are Plentiful

The Success is a strong, reliable school. More than 26,000 Men and Women have taken Success Courses since 1909. New students may enroll at any time. Write for Free Prospectus.

SUCCESS

BUSINESS COLLEGE
WINNIPEG LIMITED M/N.

\$90 The NORTHLAND \$135
 Less Accessories **Model C** Complete
 (WITH BUILT-IN LOUD SPEAKER)



Size of Set—14" high, 22" wide, 15" deep

Wallace Kadelph, of Shell Lake, Sask., says:
 "I received my Northland and have had good results. There were 22 people listening in one night. Five friends that are interested in getting radios, say that it is the best value they have seen."

Mr. D. Knox, of Clair, Sask., sends in a list of 71 stations he has picked up on his Northland Bernadine on the Loud Speaker. Including the following:

WNAD—Norman, Okla.; KTHS—Hot Springs, Ark.; WSB—Atlanta, Georgia; KFI—Los Angeles, Cal.; KXN—Hollywood, Cal.; KFWA—Ogden, Utah; WMAS—Louisville, Kentucky. This list includes stations from every part of Canada and the U.S.A.

This beautiful 5-tube Northland with built-in Loud Speaker is guaranteed to give you all the radio you can buy at any price.

Complete with all accessories, including 100 amp. hour Storage Battery, two large 45-volt "B" Batteries, 5 201A Guaranteed Cleartron Tubes, and Complete Aerial Equipment. **\$135.**
 Absolutely Complete

Write for literature covering the New 1927 Northland Receivers

THE THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.

284 Bannatyne Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

ZENITH
 LONG DISTANCE RADIO



The Choice of Radio Fans

The secret ambition of thousands of radio fans is to own a Zenith—MacMillan's choice, exclusively, for his Arctic Expeditions.

A side-by-side test with any other set on the market will quickly show you why!

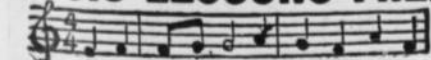
COSTS More—but DOES More!

I. J. Haug & Sons Ltd.

REGINA, SASK.

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You can read music like this quickly
 IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 25¢ per day for music and postage used.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO

DEAFNESS IS MISERY GOOD HEARING A JOY

Millions of people know that, but Multitudes of persons with defective hearing and Head Noises are again enjoying conversation, go to Theatre and Church because they use Leonard Invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums, which are Tiny Megaphones fitting in the Ear entirely out of sight. No wires, no batteries, no head piece. They are Unseen Comforts and inexpensive. Write for booklet and sworn statement of the inventor who was himself deaf.
 A. O. LEONARD, Inc., Suite 441 70 5th Ave., New York

as being unsuited to the needs of commercial wireless stations. Broadcasting has reintroduced the idea as a solution to the problem of providing a neat and compact aerial for the householder who wishes to avoid the usual two-pole and suspended wire arrangement. Ball and cage aerials are becoming popular. There is no mysterious secret about them. Their surface area adds electrical capacity to the smaller capacity of the wire which connects them with the receiving set. They are good, if sometimes a little expensive.

Lady Announcers Taboo

The British Broadcasting Company has decided to bar all women announcers, on the grounds that they are too easily flustered and their voices not of the right quality. Several stations in the United States have made similar decisions. And yet, Canada's most popular announcer this year, as shown by the Radio Digest reader's ballot, is Lillian Shaw, of CKY. Miss Shaw, by the way, asks me to thank the many Guide readers who contributed to her success in winning the coveted silver cup.

Listeners Tackle Interference

Growing tired of waiting for someone to do something in the matter of clearing up local interference caused by mercury arc transformers, the members of the Radio Club of Victoria, B.C., collected \$400 and had the transformers equipped with choke coils, with the result that the trouble is no more.

5,000 Want to Broadcast

It is said that 5,000 business houses in the United States, including the proverbial butchers, bakers and—lamp manufacturers, are expected to apply for broadcasting licenses in the near future. The problem before the federal authorities, according to a learned gentleman who is studying these matters, is to satisfy as far as possible the demands of the potential 5,000. One of these days, some humble citizen will arise and suggest that the real problem is nothing of the kind but is to provide the people with a good dependable broadcasting service, guaranteed as to quality and performance. Radio is a heaven sent blessing and should be a public utility as carefully guarded as our natural resources. Provision of broadcasting service almost entirely by advertisers is not the right idea and will not last, or I miss my guess. Something better will evolve from the present condition and the consumer will pay for his entertainment directly instead of indirectly as he is now doing.

Better Radio Coming

G. W. Pickard, prominent radio engineer, is authority for the statement that better radio reception may be expected this winter, with the passing of the period of maximum sunspots.

Short Waves

Radio waves as short as seventy-four hundredths of a metre are authorized by Ottawa for transmission.

Correspondence

W. E. Lupton, Vandura, Sask., and others: The response to our article on low-power radio-telegraphy has so exceeded our expectations that we are entirely out of copies of the code. The alphabet will appear in an early issue of The Guide, however, and a further supply will be ready for mailing shortly. Code practice is being broadcast from CKY on Monday evenings, at 8.30. If out of range of this station, write to your nearest and ask if code practice lessons can be arranged.

W. T. M., Edmonton: Yes, we were in your city four winters ago. Glad to hear from you again.

C. Thomson, Duff, Sask.: Information on small transmitting sets will be published soon. Regarding the code, see above.

A. H., R. P., and others: Jerry Bourke is working every evening now. Toe H radars are "off" in the meantime.

—WINTER— VACATIONS

1926



1927

Eastern Canada Excursions

Tickets on sale Daily from December 1 to January 5

from all stations in Manitoba (Winnipeg and West) Saskatchewan and Alberta

Return Limit Three Months

Pacific Coast Vancouver - Victoria New Westminster

EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE

December 1, 2, 7, 9, 14, 16, 21, 27, 28, 1926
 January 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 20, 25, 1927
 February 1 and 8, 1927

from all stations in Ontario (Port Arthur and West),
 Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Return limit April 15, 1927

Central United States EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE

from all stations in

Saskatchewan and Alberta
December 1 to January 5

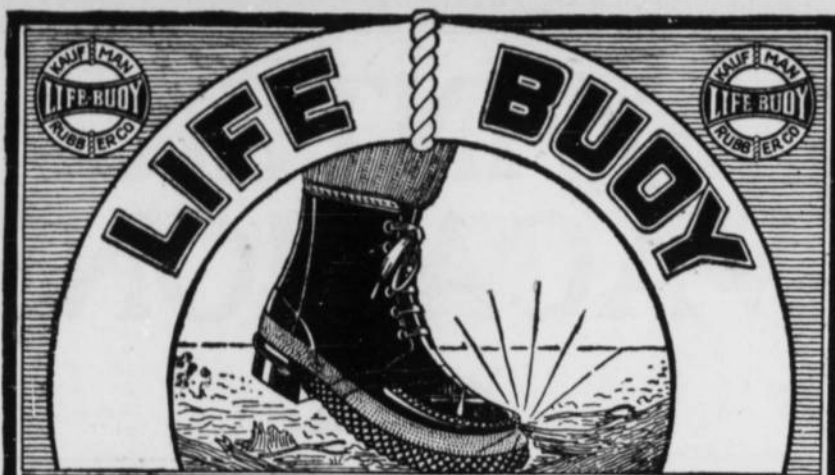
to certain points in the Central States

RETURN LIMIT THREE MONTHS

OLD COUNTRY EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD (SAINT JOHN HALIFAX PORTLAND) SPECIAL TRAINS — THROUGH CARS FOR CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

FOR FULL INFORMATION ASK THE TICKET AGENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC



Yes men, they're snag-proof!

**HIGH PRESSURE
LOW TEMPERATURE
PROCESS**

It's Snag-Proof, Men!

And You Know What That Means In A Rubber Boot

You know it means longer wear, more comfort and cheaper footwear.

You know it means you will not have to buy rubber boots as often as before, because Life-Buoy "Snag Proof" boots will last you longer.

The Kaufman laboratories have found the way to cure rubber without the perishing heat used heretofore. The LIFE and elasticity are left in Life-Buoy Rubber.

A specially woven fabric base is used, every fibre of which is permeated and impregnated with purest fluid rubber. This means a moisture-proof, non-rotting base for the high-grade Kaufman-cured rubber surface.

There is no substitute for Life-Buoys.

They ask for them by name.

The Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd.

Kitchener, Ontario

B1

How to Know the Rodents

An important and destructive group of animals

By H. H. PITTMAN

ONE of the largest and most important groups of mammals in the world is that known as the "rodentia" or gnawers. As this group is particularly well represented in Canada, both in varieties and numbers, it naturally follows that most of the remains we find on a cross country walk will belong to some member of this family. As the skulls of rodents are easily recognizable, once we know the peculiarities of this type we shall have advanced a step in our efforts to identify our find.

I have described the rodents as important because so many members of the group are inimical to man. Hardly any business or industry exists that is not affected in some stage or another by some kind of rodents. It may be that the raw material or the persons obtaining it are damaged, the stocks in the warehouses, the finished articles, or even the buildings themselves, but in one way or another we all suffer in some degree and have to dig down in our pockets to make up for the depredations of this group of animals.

This family, the rodentia, is made up chiefly of small and medium-sized animals and includes "mice, rats and such small deer," gophers, squirrels, muskrats, rabbits, hares, beavers, etc., and may be described as consisting of numerous species and innumerable individuals.

The skulls of all of them can be readily identified as belonging to this group by the arrangement of the teeth. These are of two kinds only the incisors or cutters, and the molars or grinding teeth, with a wide gap between. It is this gap which is so characteristic of this family for it occurs in all of them, from beavers to house-mice, and is the most easily recognized feature.

There are only two usable gnawing teeth in each jaw, indeed, most species only have four incisors altogether, although the hares and rabbits have two small or rudimentary extra ones in the upper jaw, which, however, are quite unfitted for use. These cutting or gnawing teeth are rootless, springing from a permanent pulp so that they are always growing, maintaining their proper and effective length by use and wear against one another. This continual growth is sometimes fatal to the animals, for if by any chance the opposing tooth of a pair is broken, its

fellow continues growing unchecked until finally the mouth is forced open and the animal, unable to feed, starves to death. I have met with both rats and jack-rabbits that had died in this way.

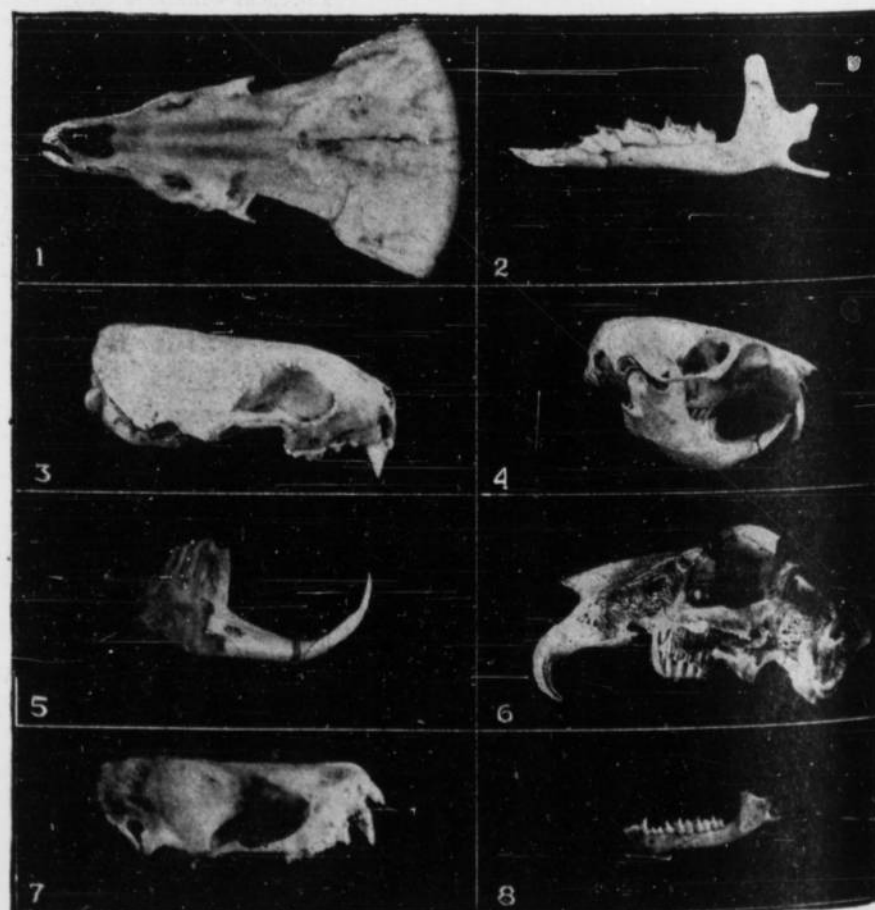
Another small skull sometimes found is that of the shrew, and a surprise awaits the young student who examines one, for he will find that these little creatures, although often called "shrew-mice," are not rodents at all. As a matter of fact they belong to a group of animals called "insectivora," or insect eaters, and have entirely different teeth. Another peculiarity of the skulls of shrews is that the bony rings round the eye-sockets, known as the zygomatic arches, are missing.

Still another group of mammals is often mistakenly included with the rodents, partly on account of their small size and mouse-like appearance and partly because of several misleading local names. These animals, the bats, belong to the order known as "Chiroptera," or wing-handed mammals, and a young observer will find the teeth somewhat dog-like, owing to the long canines.

The skull of a weasel brings us to still another type and a quite different arrangement of teeth, but the sturdy, sharp canines and the absence of the characteristic gap between front and back teeth will quickly show that it is not a rodent.

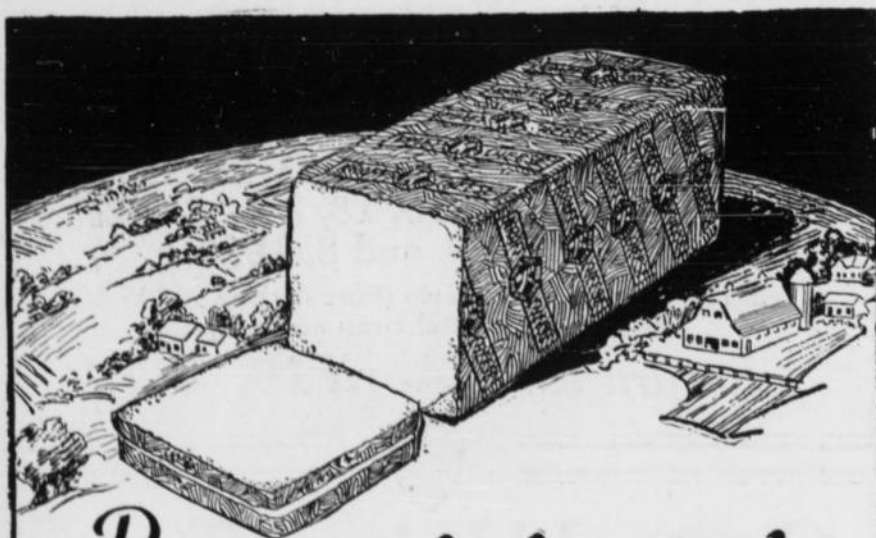
The young student, having found how easy it is to pick out the rodents by the arrangement of the teeth, will soon begin to look to the teeth themselves for some information, and as he progresses in this direction, will learn to distinguish the species. The grinding teeth show many interesting peculiarities both in number and appearance, but the most important thing to study is the arrangement and number of the transverse bands upon their worn surfaces. Each pattern is confined to one species and often proves the deciding factor in establishing the identities of allied forms.

If the enquirer will remember that most of the skulls he will find are those of rodents, and that this group is easily recognized by the wide gap between the front and back teeth, he will be well advanced along the path of knowledge and the identification of other types will be much easier.



Skulls of small animals found on the prairies—mostly rodents

1—Prairie Shrew (from above). 2—Jaw-bone of shrew (magnified). 3—Long-tailed Weasel. 4—Pocket Gopher, showing wide gap between incisors and molars, characteristic of rodents. 5—Jaw of Jack Rabbit. 6—Jack Rabbit's skull, showing abnormal growth of teeth. 7—Skull of Silver-haired Bat, caught in Saskatchewan. 8—Jaw of little Brown Bat (magnified).



Better meals—less work

Farm meals must be nourishing, satisfying. Kraft Cheese nourishes and satisfies, and is ready to serve just as it comes, tinfoil-wrapped in the 5-lb. wooden box. Kraft Cheese is all food—Serve it often by itself or in the numerous delicious cheese dishes so easily prepared. Our Cheese recipe book will be sent free on request. Write for it to Kraft-MacLaren Cheese Co., Limited, Montreal.

Kraft Cheese is a careful blend of selected Canadian Cheddars, properly aged, thoroughly matured, then pasteurized by the patented Kraft process. Its quality is the highest; its mellow flavor enticing—both always the same. Please look for the Kraft trade mark when you buy.

KRAFT K CHEESE

The Liquor Issue in Ontario

Continued from Page 23

in it was evident that the cities had gone wet by tremendous majorities. At one time the returns showed a majority of over 100,000 against the continuance of the prohibitory measure, and in favor of the alternative, government sale. Then the rural vote began to take effect and the majority gradually dwindled. Over most of the province the farmers had voted for the O.T.A. with a unanimity that had seldom before characterized their exercise of the franchise. When, around midnight, the watchers at the city bulletin boards were advised that no more returns would be posted the majority against the O.T.A. had been reduced to about 40,000, with a large number of polling places in the country still to be heard from. It was generally felt by both sides, however, that the O.T.A. was a goner and they went to bed thinking so.

But while they slept the returns of the voting of the farmers along the back concessions continued to roll in and in the morning were fairly complete. When they saw the result in the morning papers the adherents of both sides of the controversy rubbed their eyes and looked again. Then surprise gave way to jubilation or consternation, depending on the viewpoint, for the rural vote had gone so strongly in favor of the O.T.A. that a majority of around 37,000 had been piled up in its favor.

The Four-point-four Fiasco

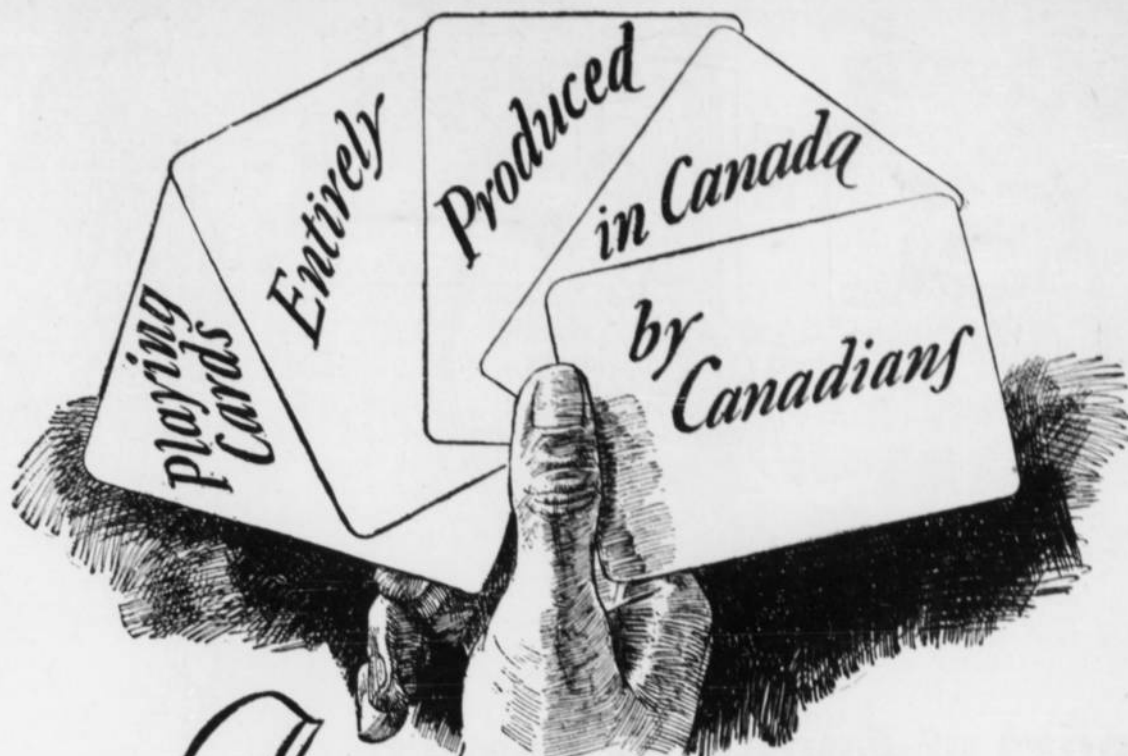
The result of the 1924 plebiscite was conclusive—for the time. The O.T.A. remained on the statute books. But Premier Ferguson was subjected to tremendous pressure from the cities which had voted wet, and he announced that he would bring down legislation that would be acceptable to all parties to the O.T.A. controversy. This magical measure was awaited with eager expectancy and finally, in the session which met in January, 1925, the expected legislation was announced. It was to the effect that, with suitable safeguards, beer with an alcoholic content of 4.4 per cent. would be allowed on sale.

It immediately became apparent that the measure was not going to be acceptable to one party to the controversy. The temperance people assailed it with a vehemence that was not, to say the least, characterized by temperance. When at length the day on which the longed for beverage was to make its appearance there was a land office rush to the "beer parlors."

When the droughty ones at last gained access to the much heralded four-point-four they made an important discovery. It was that the limits of their capacity altogether precluded the possibility of getting any "kick" out of the new beverage. For them it was four-disappoint-four beer. Then they too became furious and poor Mr. Ferguson, instead of pleasing everybody had made everybody mad.

Now an Issue in an Election

Now a provincial election will be fought with the government pledged, if retained in power, to introduce a measure providing for the sale of liquor in government stores and for the restricted sale of beer by the glass, but with a local option clause providing that in areas desiring it, sale will be prohibited. The decision has not been reached without heart-burnings within the Conservative party. The stalwarts in the rural ridings have tried their best to prevent the party from appealing to the people on a wringing wet platform, for they know how the rural vote feels on the matter. There has been a widespread feeling that if the government came out pledged to repeal the O.T.A., the result of the voting would give the Farmers' party a renewed accession of strength. If the voting on the plebiscite in 1924 is any criterion, the Ferguson government will be almost sure to lose a number of rural ridings. The results in September showed a marked tendency for them to go against the Conservatives. In any case we shall not have to wait long, for the campaign will be a short and snappy one, and in a month the results will emerge from a speculative to a known quantity.



The WINNING HAND

Due to the growth of their Playing Card business, the Consolidated Lithographing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, announce that in future they will market Playing Cards under the name of the Canadian Playing Card Company Limited.

This company is owned and operated by Consolidated Lithographing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., which is entirely controlled by Canadian capital.

They will continue the policy of producing the best value in Playing Cards it is possible to manufacture:

"PLAYING CARDS PRODUCED IN CANADA FROM CANADIAN MATERIALS BY CANADIAN WORKMEN"

These Playing Cards are noted for their large, clear duplex signs and for their perfect slip. The designs will please you. Ask for them by name:

Sports	Colonial Bridge	Royal Bridge	Steamship
Golfer	Lotus Bridge	Good Luck	Oak Leaf
Buffalo	Pyramid	Whippet	Magicienne
Beaver	Princess	St. Lawrence	Patience



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Make a Tasty Supper or Lunch

Every One Delicious!

Firm, tasty little fish, fresh from the cold waters of the North Atlantic.

Packed in pure olive oil—guaranteed not smoked.

Ask your grocer for our booklet, "48 Famous Sardine Meals," or we will send it free.

Connors Bros. Limited

BLACK'S HARBOUR, N.B.

Largest Packers of Sardines in British Empire



From Baby's birth
test out its worth.

Albert Soaps Limited, Mfrs., Montreal.

Solve our biggest and best Figure Puzzle on pages 34-35 and win a small fortune



Floors of Enduring Beauty at Very Moderate Cost



Dominion Linoleum Rugs

require no fast-
ening and may
easily be moved
from room to
room. Beautiful
designs, long
wear and moder-
ate prices have
won them
Dominion - wide
favour.

Your floors are beautiful — and stay so for years — when you cover them with Dominion Linoleum. There is nothing like it at anyway near its moderate price. Lay it in your home this Fall. Let its colourful beauty drive dullness away. Lastingly bright it makes labour light and adds to your hours of leisure.

Dominion Linoleum

is easy and quick to lay and comes in widths up to twelve feet. It will please the entire family and win the regard of your guests. Appropriate designs are available for living room, dining room, bedroom, hall or kitchen, each one a gem of flawless beauty.

AT ALL HOUSE FURNISHING AND GENERAL STORES

Children Grow Sturdy on Quaker Oats

The most important food element during the early growth years is *protein*, the great tissue builder. A plate of Quaker Oats with milk will supply 23% of your child's daily requirements of this essential food element.

Here is the "oats and milk" breakfast that health authorities state every growing child should have; containing protein, carbohydrates, vitamins and mineral salts in balanced proportion, and enough bran to supply the "roughage" for regular elimination.

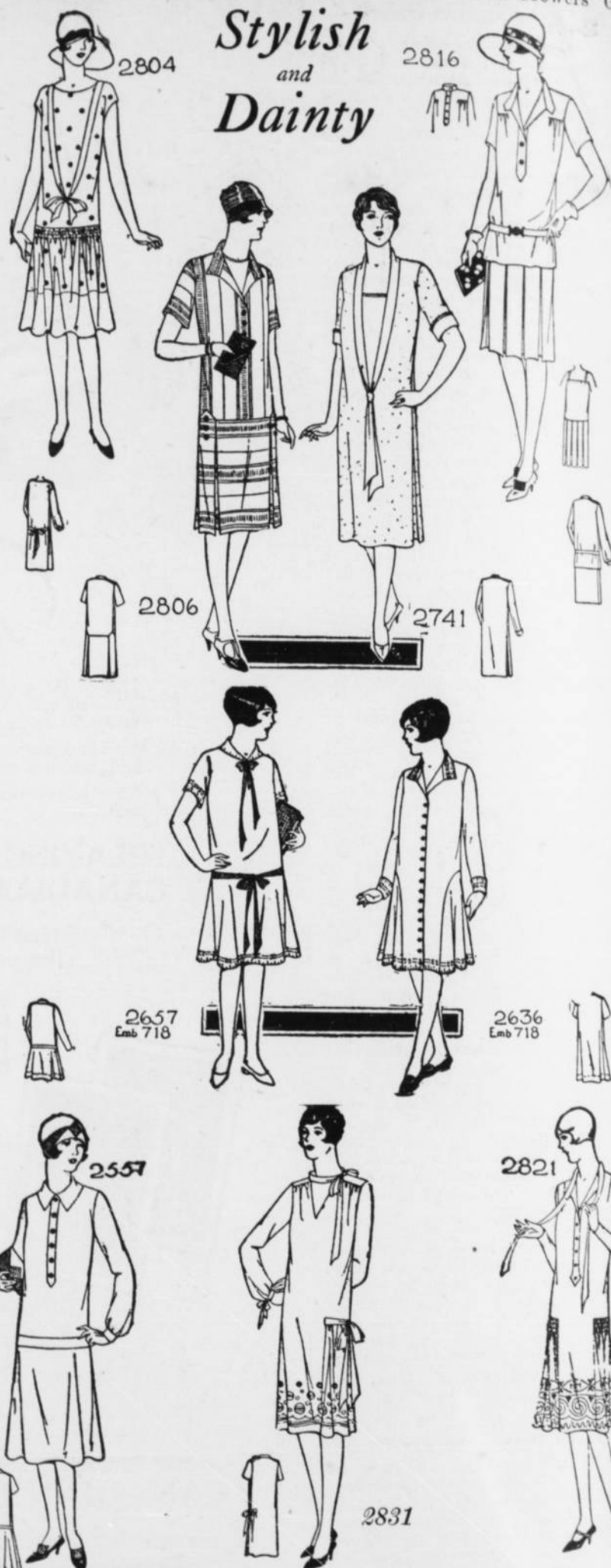
Quaker Oats, the large flake. Quick Quaker, the finer flake for quick cooking. Get which you prefer.

Quick Quaker packages marked "Chinaware" each contain a piece of delicate imported china-ware in blue and gold. The cartons marked "Aluminumware" contain useful articles of aluminum for the kitchen.



Quaker Oats
—you have known since childhood
Quick Quaker
—cooks in 3 to 5 minutes B43

Read about the Figure Puzzle Contest. Turn to pages 34-5.



No. 2806—Long-Waisted Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.
No. 2741—For the Smart Matron. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 20-inch contrasting.
No. 2804—Girlish Model. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 32 or 36-inch material with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.
No. 2657—Grown-Up Style. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yards of ribbon.
Emb. Pattern No. 718 (blue or yellow) is 15c extra.
No. 2636—Cunning Junior Frocks. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material.
Emb. Pattern No. 718 (blue or yellow) is 15c extra.
No. 2816—Two-Piece Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 32-inch material for camisole.
No. 2821—Frock with Youthful, Slender Lines. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch bordered material.
No. 2831—Frock with Draped Side Effect. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material with 5½ yards of ribbon.
No. 2557—Frock with Circular Flared Skirt. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.
To order any pattern illustrated, send 15 cents to our FASHION DEPARTMENT. Be sure to state number and size and write your name and address plainly. Our patterns are made by the leading fashion designers of New York City. When you order your pattern, enclose 10 cents extra and our large new Fashion and Dressmaking Book will be sent to you. It contains hundreds of styles, picture dressmaking lessons, embroidery designs, etc.

Winter Garments



No. 2496—Frock with Front Panel. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yards of 44-inch contrasting material.

No. 2823—Frock with Straight Bodice and Gathered Skirt. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2839—Frock with Shirring. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2700—Chic Model. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of taffeta 36 inches wide, with 1½ yards of 36-inch georgette crepe.

No. 2832—Afternoon Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yards of banding.

No. 2837—Suitable for Bordered Fabrics. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material with ¾ yards of 3-inch ribbon.

No. 2316—One-Piece Dress for Juniors. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 42-inch material with ¼-yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2051—Attractive Apron. The pattern cuts in sizes Small, Medium and Large. The Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2690—Frock with Pressed-in Plaits at Sides. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

All patterns 15 cents, stamps or money order. Be sure to state size. Address orders to FASHION DEPARTMENT, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Graying Hair

Valuable Information

By MARY T. GOLDMAN



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THERE is today no reason for experimenting with heavy, crude hair dyes, particularly if the hair is only partly gray. Neither is it necessary to use the sticky "Shake before using" preparations, nor the many other liquids for coloring the hair, that rub off, and wash off, and which make the hair dull and lifeless in appearance.

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ORDER SOME
TODAY.

Quaker Corn Flakes

The flavor is guaranteed—see the guarantee seal on every package



The Grain Growers' Guide A Venture in Canaries Continued from Page 25



Mrs. J. T. and a few of her canaries

another year crowded with the work as the last had been.

I told my husband this and much more; how I had planned to move to town to send our two eldest children to school as there was no school yet in our district. The boy was eight years and the girl two years older, and it was time they were in school. He agreed with me about that, but asked me how we were going to make a living in town. When I replied that we would sell canaries, he laughed loud and long. However, a few months later we left the homestead and he bought a small piece of property in a thriving little Saskatchewan village. Here I moved with my birds. That was 12 years ago and this year's books show a net profit of \$4,000 over that period of time. Our birds now occupy a good-sized building on a main street. We have several hundreds of fluffy, yellow and green songsters.

Money Making Ideas

Continued from Page 30

with a little spare time and some ambition can easily and successfully carry out.

In my own case, the first way of using up a little spare time, when the children are in bed, is by trying different kinds of contests found in magazines during the winter months. Then, again, there is always a market for children's sayings, witty stories, household hints and articles on various subjects. If one has the gift, children's short stories, too, can find a ready sale in several magazines. This way of earning money may not be suitable to all farm women, so what about using your talents in various ways at fair time?

There you can put to the test your knowledge in canning, home-baking, domestic manufactures, dairy products, articles coming under the heading of women's work, and also the fine arts. This is not only a good way of making money, but is also a means of helping along a good cause in your community. For by your membership and entries at the fair you are helping to make it a big success. In other words, too, you are a "district builder."

Then, again, for a little change from writing or preparing for the fair, doing plain sewing or making quilts for people who do not care for the work is a splendid way of using spare hours to good advantage.

Knitting or crocheting babies' or small children's garments have proved satisfactory in this district. One season I turned my slight knowledge of millinery to good use, both to myself and some of the neighbors, who were unable to secure new hats just then. A little idea of the work, combined with good taste as regards styles and color scheme, make it a pleasant way of spending an evening profitably.

Another suggestion I would like to offer is that of canvassing for magazines. That would not necessarily necessitate travelling around your district to secure subscriptions, for it can be done over the phone. Secure your promises when you are calling up your friends and collect the money afterwards. It can be arranged somehow and the commission you receive is worth any little trouble you may have to take. Selling hosiery seems to be popular with some women, but I have not attempted that yet.

My last idea is only suitable for those people who happen to live close enough to town to enable them to carry it out, as well as being capable of doing the work. To me it is an ideal way of earning money.

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Over \$7,000 in Prizes. Choice of seven cars. First Prize \$2,400. See pages 34-35

If you have sufficient knowledge of French or Latin to be able to teach pupils who are unable to obtain tuition in the school which they attend, a person spends hours pleasantly and profitably themselves, and at the same time doing a kindness to the pupils who desire to learn those subjects and whose teacher is unable to devote the extra time necessary for teaching them.

I hope this variety of ideas will prove helpful for those who have any little extra time in which to keep their "brains from rustin'" and their fingers out of mischief. I have four small children of my own, but I have personally carried out the ideas I have mentioned here.—Marie Walton.

Popularity of Puzzles

Puzzles appeal to three of man's most compelling instincts, the inquisitive instinct, the natural impulse to attempt the difficult and the sporting instinct. Herein lies the popularity of the many different forms of puzzles provided for the recreation and amusement of both young and old.

Puzzles sharpen the intellect, train the individual to concentrate, to exercise care and to be methodical. They bring into activity many desirable human qualities. No other form of amusement is so constructive. No other form of activity so successfully sweeps away the cobwebs from the brain.

Children obtain keen enjoyment from building pictures with square blocks or irregular shaped pieces of pasteboard. The rapidity with which their ability to solve this type of puzzle increases is surprising. If they are encouraged, they readily tackle more intricate problems as they grow older. Some children will tackle problems which require a great deal of mental concentration, determination, patience and perseverance. This educational and character-building value of puzzle-solving is sufficient answer to those who believe puzzles are a waste of time.

Picture Puzzles

There are many different forms of puzzles, each of which appeals to a different class of people. The simplest form is the picture puzzle in which one or more objects are cleverly hidden. Very little mental effort is required to solve these, nevertheless, insofar as they develop the powers of observation they have educational value.

Another class of puzzles include the trick puzzles of which there are a great variety. Tricks with matches, keys, rings and other objects are included in this class. These require and develop more keenness of intellect than the picture puzzle.

Crossword vs. Figure Puzzle

While discussing the features of various types of puzzles, it is interesting to compare the cross word puzzle with the figure puzzle where the problem is simply to add together all the figures in a picture. The cross word puzzle rapidly increases a person's vocabulary, as well as his knowledge of the meaning of words.

There are, however, two advantages which the Figure Puzzle has over the cross word puzzle. The well educated person finds it easier to obtain a solution to the cross word puzzle than does the individual who has not had the opportunity of a good education.

With the figure puzzle, all who can add have an equal opportunity to obtain the correct solution. The clever person has no advantage over the person who is not quite so brilliant. The only equipment needed is a pencil and paper. Often the slow going person, working methodically, will achieve better results than a more clever, quick working person. No particular ability is necessary, except the ability to work steadily, quietly and carefully.

One final word. Far from being a waste of time, puzzles both stimulate the mind and are recreational. More than one inventor and scientist has acquired the characteristics which made him a success from the time spent in solving puzzle problems. During the long winter evenings children and grown-ups can indulge in this pastime. Make it a hobby if you like, or make one of your mottoes "A Puzzle a Day."



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No empty patriotic boast is this: "It's better because it's Canadian!"

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They are built to hold the place they have won in public favor under "pine and palm"... to maintain the favorable trade balance they have helped to establish for the Dominion... to fulfill the demands of varying conditions in every corner of the Empire.

And because they are designed and constructed to scorn the rigors of stern winters, the hardships of corduroy roads in pioneer districts, the ruts of rolling prairies, the rock trail and the jungle path—

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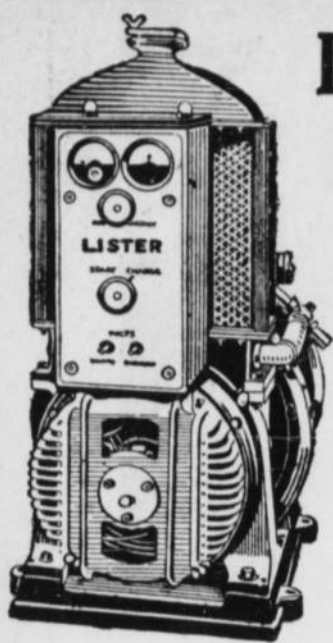
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See pages 34-35 for the opening announcement of the \$7,130 Puzzle Contest



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Before you spend another dollar in adding to the comfort and convenience of your farming plant—get full details of the

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It will pay you over and over again to install this splendid British-built plant, which is guaranteed to give a complete lighting service in the home and all out-buildings and at the same time provide ample power for driving the smaller farm and domestic machinery such as milking machines, cream separators, washers, water pumps, etc.

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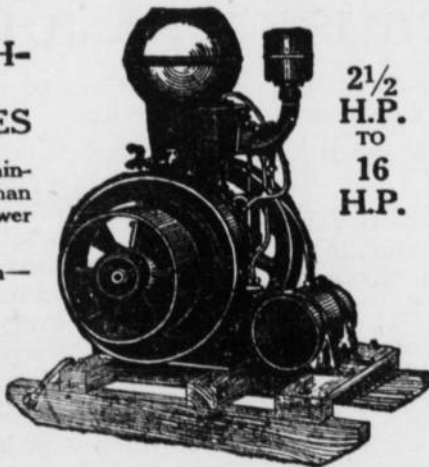
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MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatu-

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To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *W. D. Fletcher*
Absolutely Harmless—No Opiates. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Pigs is Pigs

Continued from Page 10

git it! Oh, yes! 'Misther Morehouse, two an' a quarter, plaze.' 'Cert'nly, me dear friend, Flannery. Delighted! Not!'

Flannery drove the express wagon to Mr. Morehouse's door. Mr. Morehouse answered the bell.

"Ah, ha!" he cried as soon as he saw it was Flannery. "So you've come to your senses at last, have you? I thought you would! Bring the box in."

"I hev no box," said Flannery coldly. "I hav a bill again Misther John C. Morehouse for two dollars and twinty-foive cents for kebbages aten by his dago pigs. Wud you wish to pay ut?"

"Pay—Cabbages—!" gasped Mr. Morehouse. "Do you mean to say that two little guinea-pigs—"

"Eight!" said Flannery. "Papa an' mamma an' the six childer. Eight!"

For answer Mr. Morehouse slammed the door in Flannery's face. Flannery looked at the door reproachfully.

"I take ut the con-sign-y don't want to pay for thim kebbages," he said. "If I know signs of refusal, the con-sign-y refuses to pay for wan dang kebbage leaf an' be hanged to me!"

Mr. Morgan, the head of the Tariff Department, consulted the president of the Interurban Express Company regarding guinea-pigs, as to whether they were pigs or not pigs. The president was inclined to treat the matter lightly.

What is the rate on pigs and on pets?" he asked.

"Pigs thirty cents, pets twenty-five," said Morgan.

"Then of course guinea-pigs are pigs," said the president.

"Yes," agreed Morgan, "I look at it that way, too. A thing that can come under two rates is naturally due to be classed as the higher. But are guinea-pigs, pigs? Aren't they rabbits?"

"Come to think of it," said the president, "I believe they are more like rabbits. Sort of half-way station between pig and rabbit. I think the question is this—are guinea-pigs of the domestic pig family? I'll ask Pro. Gordon. He is authority on such things. Leave the papers with me.

The president put the papers on his desk and wrote a letter to Prof. Gordon. Unfortunately the professor was in South America collecting zoological specimens, and the letter was forwarded to him by his wife. As the professor was in the highest Andes, where no white man had ever penetrated, the letter was many months in reaching him. The president forgot the guinea-pigs, Morgan forgot them, Mr. Morehouse forgot them, but Flannery did not. One half of his time he gave to the duties of his agency; the other half was devoted to the guinea-pigs. Long before Prof. Gordon received the president's letter Morgan received one from Flannery.

"About them dago pigs," it said, "what shall I do they are great in family life, no race suicide for them, there are thirty-two now, shall I sell

them, do you take this express office for a menagerie, answer quick."

Morgan reached for telegraph blank and wrote:

"Agent, Westcote. Don't sell pigs."

He then wrote Flannery a letter calling his attention to the fact that the pigs were not the property of the company, but were merely being held during a settlement of a dispute regarding rates. He advised Flannery to take the best possible care of them.

Flannery, letter in hand, looked at the pigs and sighed. The dry goods box cage had become too small. He boarded up twenty feet of the rear of the express office to make a large and airy home for them, and went about his business. He worked with feverish intensity when out on his rounds, for the pigs required attention and took most of his time. Some months later, in desperation, he seized a sheet of paper and wrote "160" across it and mailed it to Morgan. Morgan returned it asking for explanation. Flannery replied:

"There be now one hundred sixty of them dago pigs, for heaven's sake let me sell off some, do you want me to go crazy, what?"

"Sell no pigs," Morgan wired.

Not long after this the president of the express company received a letter from Prof. Gordon. It was a long and scholarly letter, but the point was that the guinea-pig was the *Cavia aparaeca*, while the common pig was the genus *Sus* of the family *Suidae*. He remarked that they were prolific and multiplied rapidly.

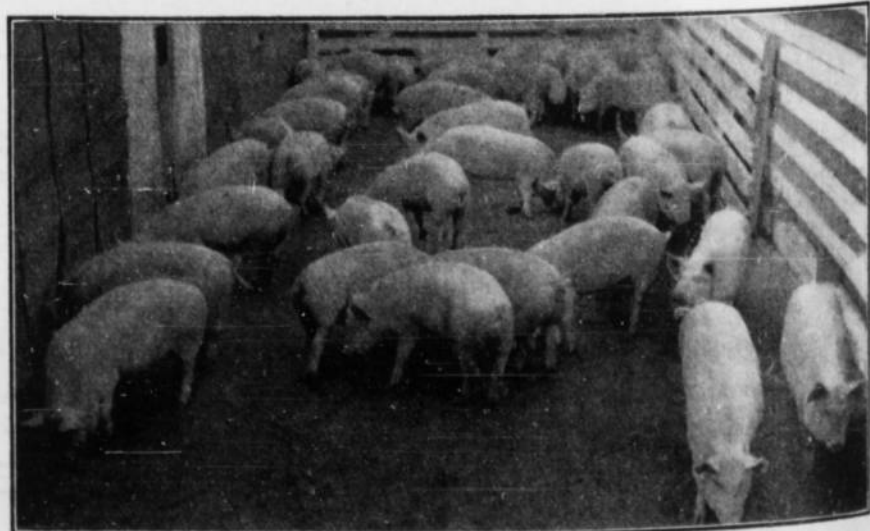
"They are not pigs," said the president, decidedly, to Morgan. "The twenty-five cent rate applies."

Morgan made the proper notation on the papers that had accumulated in File A6754, and turned them over to the Audit Department. The Audit Department took some time to look the matter up, and after the usual delay wrote Flannery that as he had on hand one hundred and sixty guinea-pigs, the property of consignee, he should deliver them and collect charges at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

Flannery spent a day herding his charges through a narrow opening in their cage so that he might count them.

"Audit Dept." he wrote, when he had finished the count, "you are way off there, maybe was one hundred and sixty dago pigs once, but wake up don't be a back number. I've got even eight hundred now, shall I collect for eight hundred or what, how about sixty-four dollars I paid out for kebbages." It required a great many letters back and forth before the Audit Department was able to understand why the error had been made of billing one hundred and sixty instead of eight hundred, and still more time for it to get the meaning of the "cabbages."

Flannery was crowded into a few feet at the extreme front of the office. The pigs had all the rest of the room and two boys were employed constantly attending to them. The day after Flannery had counted the guinea-pigs there were eight more added to his drove, and by the time the Audit Department gave him authority to collect for eight hundred, Flannery had given up all attempts to attend to the receipt or the delivery of the goods. He was



First prize car load of the Roland, Man., Boys' and Girls' Club

hastily building galleries around the express office, tier above tier. He had four thousand and sixty-four guinea-pigs to care for. More were arriving daily.

Immediately following its authorization the Audit Department sent another letter, but Flannery was too busy to open it. They wrote another and then they telegraphed:

"Error in guinea-pig bill. Collect for two guinea-pigs, fifty cents. Deliver all to consignee."

Flannery read the telegram and cheered up. He wrote out a bill as rapidly as his pencil could travel over paper and ran all the way to the Morehouse home. At the gate he stopped suddenly. The house stared at him with vacant eyes. The windows were bare of curtains and he could see into the empty rooms. A sign on the porch said, "To Let." Mr. Morehouse had moved! Flannery ran all the way back to the express office. Sixty-nine guinea-pigs had been born during his absence. He ran out again and made feverish enquiries in the village. Mr. Morehouse had not only moved, but he had left Westcote. Flannery returned to the express office and found that two hundred and six guinea-pigs had entered the world since he left it. He wrote a telegram to the Audit Department.

"Can't collect fifty cents for two dago pigs, consignee has left town, address unknown, what shall I do?" Flannery.

The telegram was handed to one of the clerks in the Audit Department, and as he read it he laughed.

"Flannery must be crazy. He ought to know that the thing to do is to return the consignment here," said the clerk. He telegraphed Flannery to send the pigs to the main office of the company at Franklin.

When Flannery received the telegram he set to work. The six boys he had engaged to help him also set to work. They worked with the haste of desperate men, making cages out of soap boxes, cracker boxes, and all kinds of boxes, and as fast as the cages were completed they filled them with guinea-pigs and expressed them to Franklin. Day after day the cages of guinea-pigs flowed in a steady stream from Westcote to Franklin, and still Flannery and his six helpers ripped and nailed and packed—relentlessly and feverishly. At the end of the week they had shipped two hundred and eighty cages of guinea-pigs, and there were in the express office seven hundred and four more pigs than when they began packing them.

"Stop sending pigs. Warehouse full," came a telegram to Flannery. He stopped packing only long enough to wire back, "Can't stop," and kept on sending them. On the next train up from Franklin came one of the company's inspectors. He had instructions to stop the stream of guinea-pigs at all hazards. As his train drew up at Westcote station he saw a cattle-car standing on the express company's siding. When he reached the express office he saw the express wagon backed up to the door. Six boys were carrying bushel baskets full of guinea-pigs from the office and dumping them into the wagon. Inside the room Flannery, with his coat and vest off, was shoveling guinea-pigs into bushel baskets with a coal scoop. He was winding up the guinea-pig episode.

He looked up at the inspector with a snort of anger.

"Rules may be rules, but you can't fool Mike Flannery twice with the same trick—when it comes to livestock, dang the rules. So long as Flannery runs this express office—pigs is pets—an' cows is pets—an' horses is pets—an' lions an' tigers an' Rocky Mountain goats is pets—an' the rate on thim is twenty-foive cints."

He paused long enough to let one of the boys put an empty basket in the place of the one he had just filled. There were only a few guinea-pigs left. As he noted their limited number his natural habit of looking on the bright side returned.

"Well, annyhow," he said cheerfully, "'tis not so bad as ut might be. What if thim dago pigs had been elephants?"

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Pools Complete Another Year's Activities

Continued from Page 3

would be made as follows: On wheat shipped through country elevators, two cents a bushel; on coarse grains shipped through country elevators, one cent; on platform wheat shipments, one and a half cents; and on platform coarse grains shipments, one-half cent. This was made possible by the return to the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators of \$537,250 from the central selling agency as the province's share of profits on terminals, elevator profits and by a net surplus of \$171,706.22 on the country elevator end of the system.

Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Alberta Wheat Pool handled 45,162,156 bushels of wheat in the crop season 1925-26. This compares with about 23,000,000 bushels handled through the pool during the previous year. The total present membership is 37,034, with a total acreage signed up of 3,544,975. During the last 12 months 4,351 new members, representing an acreage of 351,977, have been added. The pool now owns 37 elevators and five elevators are under construction.

From the returns the usual reductions, authorized by the last annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool, were made. These amounted to two and a half cents per bushel, made up as follows: Elevator reserve fund, two cents per bushel; commercial reserve, approximately one-eighth cent; and net provincial administration costs, approximately three-eighths cent per bushel. After these deductions were made the net payment to the grower, basis No. 1 Northern in store Vancouver, was \$1.42½ per bushel. The advantage obtained under the Vancouver freight rate was received by all Alberta pool members in their initial payment. This advantage amounted to as high as eight cents per 100 pounds for growers at Wembley in the Grande Prairie country.

During the year what appeared at the time to be a successful solution of the elevator problem was reached in the formation of an elevator holding company, the capital stock of which was to be equally divided between the Alberta pool and the United Grain Growers Ltd. The plan was that this would be a purely physical handling company operating pool and U.G.G. elevators handling both pool and non-pool grain. The company was to have a board of eight directors, four appointed by pool and four appointed by the U.G.G. Difficulty arose, however, over the question of management and the arrangement was not proceeded with. The United Grain Growers is this year handling Alberta pool wheat under an arrangement by which after operating expenses, depreciation, insurance and a rental value at the rate of six per cent on the appraised values of the elevators have been provided for the balance of the earnings, the net revenue from operation will be established. If the revenue from all sources exceeds the expenses, the surplus per bushel will be ascertained and will be paid back to the Alberta pool on the total number of bushels of pool grain handled. Arrangements were also made regarding the net profits earned in the U.G.G. terminals at the head of the lakes on Alberta pool grain originating in U.G.G. country elevators.

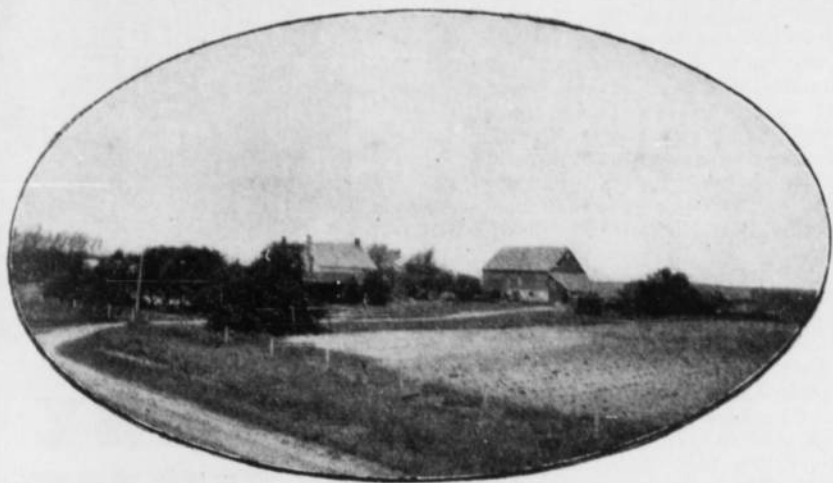
This arrangement came up for discussion at the annual meeting of the pool in Calgary on August 4-6 and a vote of ratification was passed by a vote of 43 to 21.

At this meeting it was decided that a coarse grains contract shall be sent out with the wheat pool contract at the time of the new sign-up. It is intended that only those who are members of the wheat pool shall be eligible to become members of the coarse grains pool should such a department be inaugurated. Resolutions proposing to change the new contract after the expiration of the present one in respect to the time for which the member is signed up were defeated. A change in the time for the annual meeting was agreed to and in future it will be held the fourth Wednesday in November in order that a full financial statement for the completed pool year may be available. The next meeting will therefore be held in November, 1927.

On August 1 the government terminal elevator at Prince Rupert was taken over on lease by the Alberta pool at a nominal rental. This elevator has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels and is the fastest handling terminal on the Pacific Coast. It will serve as an outlet for grain from C.N.R. points. Wheat designed for the Oriental trade will be handled through it.

A Man Who Came West

Continued from Page 6



Mr. Henderson's homestead, now farmed by his son, Wilbert

methods of farming, coupled with modern machinery and earlier maturing wheat, would have turned many of our failures into partial successes at least. Brandon was our first market and meant a round trip of from 100 to 140 miles, depending on the trail we followed; and this, with produce selling often for less than 20 cents per bushel.

Nearly everyone drove oxen in those days, and one always had the comforting thought that as a last resort we could at least eat the team. Speaking of oxen reminds me of the experiences of my youngest brother, Jim, who came west in '84. Jim used to turn his oxen loose to graze during noon hour, and when hitching-up time came they would head for the middle of the deepest slough. Jim would stand on the bank and tell those animals just what he thought of them. If oxen could be insulted they should have died of shame. The whole process was highly entertaining for the rest of us, but it always wound up by Jim pulling off his shoes and stockings and wading after them.

The Girl Back Home

I had noticed that as soon as one of our members got things kind of ship-shape he invariably made a trip back east on some pretext or other and when he returned he was no longer alone. So it was not to be wondered at if some of the boys caught me whittling out chairs and tables, etc., that were obviously superfluous in a bachelor's abode, in my spare time. In '89 I gave the shack a final polish, pulled the door too on its leathern hinges, and hied me south to Hallock, Minn., where the girl I used to know back East, Miss Evaline Latimer, was visiting a sister. We were married and returned to the homestead that fall. Never will I forget that return. When all that a man has accumulated is of the labor of his hands, he has a pride of possession which bought stuff can never give. It was, perhaps, with pardonable pride that with little flourish I threw open the shanty door. Alas! some stray stock had broken in and trampled everything into oblivion. We have had many a good laugh over it since, but at the time, I must confess, I failed to see the funny side of it.

This country will always owe a debt of gratitude which it can never repay to those women who braved the hardships and loneliness of the early days, and it is due to them more than anything else that we have the splendid, virile west we are so proud of today. Raising a family far from a doctor, keeping things going while husband is out on a three months' threshing season, and seeing children clothed and fed following a crop failure, are things not to be undertaken lightly. My wife and I have seen many ups and downs since those days; frost, hail, fire and drought, but looking back over it we can find no cause for regret. Before retiring to Boissevain, in 1918, we were farming 1,760 acres. Four of our five sons now farm this land, the youngest boy at present being at work in Winnipeg. Our only daughter

is married to a farmer, W. E. Armstrong, south of Boissevain.

Old settlers are often asked how they stood the hardships of the early days. In the first place we did not consider them hardships. Contentment is more a state of mind than anything else, and discontent usually arises from comparing one's lot with someone else's. We were all poor, hence all healthy, happy and sociable. We had much of interest, such as myriads of wild fowl and small game to hunt, famous old barn raisings, berry picking expeditions and picnics. In winter we would drive miles to country dances behind a team of oxen. When the old-time fiddlers sawed off the music for a regular old-fashioned hoe down, I believe they gave more real enjoyment than any modern jazz band does when it supplies the racket for the "walk with variations" that we see at present. I could get more of interest in those days out of a month-old newspaper than I can get out of a stack of dailies today. Don't waste too much sympathy on the old timers, because many of them were happier then than many people are today.

Some Conclusions Drawn

I presume this article would not be complete unless I were to draw some conclusions based on my 40-odd years' experience in the West. I realize that other men who have had similar experiences will draw different conclusions, so I merely offer them for what they may be worth.

A Look Ahead

Perhaps I am treading on dangerous ground when I mention our present standard of living. Doubtless it accounts for much of the debt among farmers. However, the next generation may not regard our standard of living as so very high because it will be remembered that in years gone by, many people were shocked and amazed when the farmer quit wearing homespun and began to buy his overalls ready made. It would seem, however, that the countless number of comforts, conveniences and pleasures that flood the world today should not be denied the class who put in such long, strenuous hours to produce the nation's food. Or if such is the case our job in future must be to arrange for an exchange of commodities the world over on a more equitable basis, remembering always, however, that in our particular business we have the disadvantage of being in competition with countries which have a very low standard of living.

In closing I must say that during my residence in Manitoba the agricultural industry has progressed in a manner that was never dreamed of a short time ago. The western farmers have organized and consolidated, and through their co-operative and other agencies command the attention and respect of the entire civilized world; and to every man who is broad enough to overlook the petty incidentals and grasp the real magnitude of their accomplishments, it must be apparent that agriculture is at last headed toward its place in the sun that it so greatly merits.

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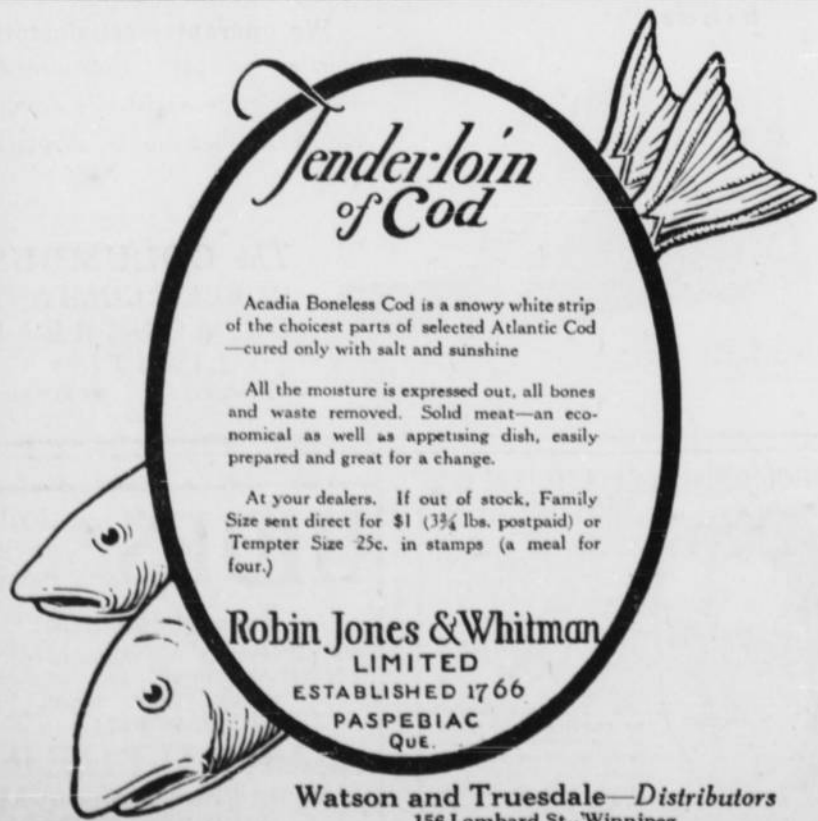
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The Heart of Richard Verrell

Continued from Page 5

bravery earned its own reward, for he was presented with the M.M.

After the armistice he commenced once more to write, and before long finished his first novel—a crime story. It created a furore, and almost overnight he became a famous author. Later he became known and respected, earning plenty of money from his royalties. He had many friends—but not one suspected that Richard Verrell was Black-shirt.

He continued his career of crime for the love of it, and since he became known he felt he was in a better position than ever to become as equally successful as a crook as he was an author, for in the first case he had money, and could afford to wait and bring off his coups at the critical moment, when they stood the best chance of success; and, secondly, he reckoned that if he were ever caught he would have an alibi—for the first time, at any rate. No one knew him as Blackshirt. If he were captured red-handed he would plead that he had that night impersonated Blackshirt, in order to get atmosphere for his next novel. Whether this plea would have any good results he knew not, but merely left it to Fate.

There was a sudden interruption in his contemplation of the pearls as the homely silence of the room was broken by the raucous ring of the telephone bell. He glanced at it in surprise, and wondered who could possibly be ringing him up at this time of night.

Yawning, he lifted the receiver and casually placed it to his ear.

"Hallo, is that Blackshirt speaking?"

His eyes stared at the instrument in horror, and the blood slowly receded from his face. The awful suddenness, the cold, cutting impartiality of the question, left him stunned. He seemed to be groping in a fog of uncertainty which had swirled down out of a clear sky and enveloped him in its treacherous fold.

Only a few minutes back he had believed himself so safe, so secure, and now— He tried to speak, to ask the unknown what he meant, but could not. His tongue refused to move; it seemed to cleave to the roof of his mouth.

At last, after all these years, his identity was discovered—and by a woman.

Confused, he continued to gaze, unseeing, at the telephone, but gradually became conscious that, despite the shock which he had received at the words which had been spoken, the voice at the other end of the wire was perhaps the sweetest voice to which he had ever listened. It sounded so soft, tender, almost, lovable. It was a voice which he would have had his Ideal Woman possess, for, like every other man, he sometimes dreamed of a mythical and absolutely impossible woman who was his conception of a perfect wife. He began to regret the intervening distance between the two receivers, however far or near that might be, until he remembered what that voice had just called him.

"Hallo! Hallo!"

She—whoever she might be—called again, and suddenly his fighting spirit and his eternal optimism returned to him. This was a time, a moment of battle, to which he looked forward, so that he answered, almost gaily:

"Hallo!"

"Why, I wondered what had happened to you, Mr. Blackshirt."

That name again! If Blackshirt had had any hopes that his ears may have misled him the first time, they were dashed to the ground. Undoubtedly, whoever was ringing him up was well aware of his secret.

Simultaneously he became aware of what it was in the mysterious woman's voice which made it so attractive to him. There was just the slightest tinge of nasal intonation which intermingled extraordinarily well with her musical inflection. He concluded she must belong to the nation which undoubtedly owns the prettiest female speaking voices—the United States of America.

Diplomatically, he determined to evade the direct issue for the time being

The Grain Growers' Guide



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in an attempt to discover just how much was known about him.

"No, this is not Mr. Baksheesh speaking."

There was a ringing little laugh at the other end. "Very clever, Mr. Blackshirt, very clever. But you mistake me; I am not out for blackmail."

He smiled to himself. She had picked his meaning up well. She, too, had evidently travelled, and knew that in Egypt baksheesh meant money.

"Well, that's good news, anyway," he answered. "But I am afraid, madam, I do not quite follow you. I think you must have got on to the wrong number."

"No, No," she trilled. "I looked in the book for Mr. Richard Verrell's telephone number."

Blackshirt groaned. She seemed to know everything, this mysterious woman. He knew that he was beaten, and gave in.

"This is Richard Verrell speaking," he admitted.

"Are you quite sure it isn't Blackshirt as well?" asked his questioner mockingly.

"Supposing I say 'yes'?" he countered.

"Then I shall have further questions to put to you."

"That would certainly be delightful," he said suavely, "and so, 'without prejudice,' as the lawyers say, I will for the moment admit that I am Blackshirt."

"Now we're getting on very nicely, aren't we?" teased the other.

Blackshirt gritted his teeth. Much too nicely, he thought, for his peace of mind. However, the lady at the other end of the wire did not give him time to say anything, but continued:

"Then you can answer my first question. Tell me the whole details of your plan to secure Sir Allen Dunn's rope of pearls which he was giving as a wedding present to his daughter, Mona."

Once again Blackshirt looked at the telephone with startled eyes. Apparently this woman—this girl, almost, if her voice was any criterion—knew some of his most intimate movements.

"What do you mean?" he asked, chokingly.

"Oh, dear, dear, are you going to start questioning me again? If you are going to be a naughty man and not answer my questions I am afraid there can be no alternative but to let Sir Allen know where his pearls are."

So it was a species of blackmail after all; but, unfortunately, he knew he was powerless. Once let the police have the slightest inkling of the identity of the mysterious Blackshirt, for whom they had been searching for years, and he knew that it would not only mean the exit of Blackshirt, but of Richard Verrell as well. Not a blasphemous man as a rule, he swore for once beneath his breath.

"After thinking about it, I begin to see your drift," he said slowly. "What you mean to say is that, assuming I were this mysterious Blackshirt of whom you speak, you are asking me how I would set about it if I were anxious to steal a certain rope of pearls from a man named Sir Allen Dunn?"

His remarks were greeted with a delicious laugh. "Oh, dear, you cautious old man! You are as bad as every other Englishman I have met; you can't answer a straight question, but must go all round the bush. Say, you taunt the Irish about doing that, but I'll tell the world that you English are worse. Still, fire away, Mr. Blackshirt. I'm listening."

He did not doubt that she was, and, for all he knew, several other people as well; but he had no alternative but to comply with her command. He had begun to realize that her requests were orders.

"Well," he commenced, "to start our fairy story, please, for the moment, imagine me to be a cracksmen called—"

"Blackshirt," she interjected.

"Diamond Harry," he continued, unheeding the interruption. "Having learned that there was booty to be had by opening Sir Allen's safe, and having by the same means discovered that those pearls were guarded by, let us say, an ex-Scotland Yard detective and three or four helpers, and having, by the

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same token heard that this detective was wise to every trick of the game, as Diamond Harry, I should have to look around to discover an out-of-the-way plot to secure the jewels. Obviously it would be utterly hopeless to expect to break in in the ordinary way through one of the windows or else the door, for we will give an ex-Scotland Yard detective credit for being prepared for this mode of entry, perhaps by having the windows electrically wired to an alarm bell. Under the circumstances Diamond Harry comes to the conclusion that there is only one possible way of securing those pearls, and that is by taking them openly before the detective's own eyes. To do this he decides that this is only possible by impersonating the owner of the pearls, namely, Sir Allen Dunn; so he determines to temporarily become the aforesaid gentleman. He has now to plan how to get into the house and what excuse to make to carry away his booty without raising suspicion in the mind of the detective. Accordingly, therefore, on the night before he drops a miniature bomb down the chimney of the reception-room till it hangs halfway down—just far enough up to be impervious to the heat of the fire. To this bomb is attached a wire long enough to connect up with an electric battery which would still be up on the roof now. From the battery would be connected another switch wire which would hang down the outside wall of the house, hidden by the ivy. There is now nothing to be done until the next night. During the following day Diamond Harry spends hours making up as Sir Allen Dunn until he has perfected the character, not only in looks, but in voice and mannerisms as well. Then he awaits for the critical time. Having assured himself that his make-up is exact—so far as clothes are concerned, I mean—he now awaits until the real Sir Allen leaves for his hotel. When he sees this happen he drops the bomb right down the chimney, explodes it, pulls up the wire. This done, he rushes round to the front and knocks at the door. When it is opened it is apparently the real baronet seeking to discover the reason of the mysterious noise he had just heard. The rest I am sure I can leave to your very vivid imagination.

"Clever! Clever!" congratulated the voice at the other end of the wire. "But now you have got to be cleverer still, for you have got to return those pearls to-night to the house from which you took them!"

Blackshirt wondered if he had heard rightly. Return that which had cost him so much forethought and preparation.

"Ridiculous!" he snapped.

"Ridiculous nothing!" she replied, "for if they are not back where I said by nine o'clock to-morrow morning, Scotland Yard will hear from an anonymous source that Richard Verrell and Blackshirt are one and the same. Good-night, Mr. Blackshirt!"

Blackshirt heard a click, and the next moment there was silence.

Slowly he placed the telephone back in its accustomed position and gazed into the fire with lack-lustre eyes. He knew now that his cherished secret was known at least to one other person, and was therefore a secret no longer. Moreover, unless he succeeded in returning the pearls, he realized that he would be arrested in the morning. For a moment he thought of flight. It would be comparatively easy to pack his things and catch the early boat train to the Continent, with a message to his valet, Roberts, that he had gone to America, where he could turn the pearls into money and live comfortably for some time; but, thinking more deeply into this scheme, his sense of sportsmanship turned him against it. In the first case, he did not like the idea of turning his back at the first moment, when the enemy was beginning to advance, and specially when a straight fight was the salt of his life; and, secondly, he felt in a way as though he were on his honor. He realized that it would have been quite as easy for the woman who had just 'phoned him to put her information in the hands of the police, and instead of talking to her over the 'phone he might have been spending the time in a police cell. She had given him a

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Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



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See pages 34-5 for the opening announcement of the \$7,130 Puzzle Contest

chance to get clear, and if he should get caught whilst taking that chance the blood would be on his own head.

The devil of it was, however, how to get the jewels back. He could easily wrap them up in a small parcel and get some news-boy to deliver them for the small sum of sixpence; but he felt as though he had been dared, and he was still boyish enough to take "the dare" on. At the same time he was mannishly inclined to appreciate the fact that a woman had got the better of him, and this was not at all to his liking. Come what might, he determined that he himself should put the pearls back in Sir Allen's safe and prove himself unafraid of anyone. But how? That was the problem.

He realized, of course, that it would be utterly impossible to don the same disguise he had already used once that evening, for he knew that by this time Marshall would be aware that the pearls had been stolen. For a moment he regretted he had let his sense of humor get the better of him by telling Marshall to ring up Sir Allen. If he had not done that in a spirit of sheer bravado the solution would have been simple. He could have once more assumed the baronet's identity and informed Marshall that he had changed his mind and was returning the pearls into the better keeping of the detective and his guards; but when he pictured in his mind's eye the face of Marshall when he discovered that the man who had taken the pearls from under his very nose was an impostor, he could not resist chuckling.

He thought of scheme after scheme to get into the house, everyone of which he was compelled to discard, for he realized that Marshall, though stunned by the theft of the jewels, would be more on his guard than ever, and would probably look on everyone who entered that house for the next few hours with the deepest suspicion.

Eventually, after half an hour's indecision, he decided that the only thing to do was to return to the neighborhood of Maybrick Avenue and await developments. He had so often left his coups to fate that he was beginning to be superstitious enough to believe himself lucky.

In his bedroom was a superbly fitted wardrobe, built to his own plans, and kept perfectly tidy by his valet. Roberts probably thought he knew everything about this wardrobe, but he didn't; for there was in it, cleverly concealed, a hidden drawer, and in this Blackshirt kept his clothes, and his tools of trade.

This drawer he opened, and then donned the clothes which had given him his nickname—Blackshirt. His shoes were dancing pumps, his socks of black silk, and his trousers of evening-dress material. These three articles of dress served a double purpose. They were, of course, absolutely black, and therefore in keeping with his whole attire; but at the same time, if necessity arose, he could in a few seconds transform himself from Blackshirt into Richard Verrell. This gentleman, dressed in the very latest cut evening-dress clothes, wandering about the West End in search of atmosphere for his new book, would be above suspicion, for he always wore an opera cloak and black silk muffler, which effectively concealed the black shirt underneath.

It was not long before he was ready to set out on his quest. He switched off the electric light, and in an instant had disappeared from human vision, notwithstanding the fact that light percolated in the window from a far-away street lamp. His black clothes were an effective camouflage, and the black mask which he wore indoors completely hid his face just as his gloves concealed his hands, and at the same time prevented him leaving any trace of fingerprints.

Richard Verrell, alias Blackshirt, did not live in his flat in Kenilworth Road, Notting Hill, for the only reason that it was near Hyde Park, and he could thus indulge in his favorite recreation of walking in pleasant surroundings.

When, having made his name as an author, he was looking around for suitable premises, he had realized immediately how advantageous it would be to secure a lease of this address.

Whilst the front windows overlooked



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T-26

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15c per package
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a main road, he became immediately cognizant of the fact that the back windows, of which there were only two—those of his bedroom as a matter of fact—overlooked a very small courtyard which was the entrance to a day garage, which shut promptly at ten-thirty every night. Moreover, no other window opened out on to this courtyard, which meant that he could use his back windows as a means of ingress and egress when on his nocturnal escapades. His early training had been fairly athletic, so that he found it comparatively easy to climb down to the ground from his windows, which were only on the first floor, as there was a strong drain-pipe, which he shinned up and down.

Swiftly raising the window, a few seconds later he had climbed down into the courtyard. He was now dressed in an opera cloak and silk hat, so that once out on the main road he would earn only a mere cursory glance from anyone who should see him, for he would appear merely one of many other men who were returning homewards after, perhaps, a dinner or a ball, or just a private card-party.

At the entrance to the courtyard, he looked carefully up and down the street, but there was not a soul to be seen, except two men in the distance, who were walking away, and, therefore, had their backs turned towards him. With a quick, fleeting movement he was out into the main road, and was walking unconcerned in the direction of Maybrick Avenue.

Blackshirt heard the clocks striking twelve as he came once more to Sir Allen Dunn's house. There were still many people about, but as he walked past the house which he was shortly going to attempt to enter for the second time that evening he noticed that, so far as he could see, no one was looking directly at him, and, taking advantage of this fact, he slipped into the alley which led up to the tradesmen's entrance. He passed this door, and continued straight along until he came to the back of the house. Here he slipped off his hat and opera cloak, adjusted his black mask, and was now once again Blackshirt—ready for action.

To be continued

United Grain Growers

Nearly nine million pounds of binder twine were handled by United Grain Growers for the harvesting of the 1926 crop. This makes a total of over 40,000,000 pounds of twine handled by the company during the past five years, and of over 85,000,000 pounds of twine since the company first went into the twine business. Before 1914, when the company, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, first undertook the distribution of binder twine it was impossible for a farmers' organization to buy twine at wholesale prices, and the company, in spite of its large purchasing power, had difficulty in making purchases at first.

Before that time twine was handled only through certain well defined retail channels, and the retail profits allowed added from two to four cents a pound to the cost of twine. Now, thanks to the work done by the farmers' company, a large part of the twine used is distributed through farmer organizations, at U.G.G. elevators and by local associations. The total savings to farmers that have resulted are not easy to calculate, but probably \$2,000,000 less has been paid by farmers for U.G.G. twine than they would have had to pay under conditions formerly prevailing, and still prevailing to a certain extent in parts of the country where there is no competition from farmers' organizations in the handling of twine. But that is only a part of the saving to farmers, because this competition has brought about a lower scale of prices on twine all over the country, resulting in savings of many millions.

More than two million dollars' worth of farm supplies are handled each year by United Grain Growers. Besides binder twine one of the largest items is flour and feed, of which last year 5,680 tons were sold, nearly all at elevators equipped with flour sheds. The value of this was \$308,433 and during the past five years flour and feed to the value of over \$1,580,000 have been distributed. The coal business of the company amounts to over half a million

The Grain Growers' Guide Vita Gland Tablets Are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within Three Days

Hens have glands just as human beings have and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG-producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

CHRISTMAS In England

It must seem an age since you spent a Christmas at the family fireside in England, and it will seem even longer to the people at home.

Yuletide reminds us that time is fleeting and we must hurry if we are ever again to have the pleasure of a family re-union of home.

Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson steamers from Halifax or St. John, N.B. will take you home in time for Christmas this year. The voyage across is economical, comfortable and entertaining and you will travel with pleasant companions, mostly bound on the same errand as yourself.

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Letitia—Dec. 11 to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

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CUNARD ANCHOR-DONALDSON CANADIAN SERVICE 179

dollars each year, more than 2,000 car loads being handled. While most of this goes through elevator coal sheds, a good deal is sold through local associations, which before the company entered the field were unable to buy coal at wholesale prices.

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GC 8.

Dry Land Trees Need Help

Quite by accident, we discovered a simple device which makes success with windbreaks very much more certain, and at the same time reduces the care necessary. I think the plan is well worth passing on, for it should make a good windbreak possible on the farm of the busiest man.

In setting out a belt on the north, we put in the full ten rows according to the plan which had been recommended. We started to do the same thing on the west, but for some reason—I think it was lack of trees—we set out only three rows.

The eight-row belt soon attained its maximum height and for the last ten years has not added an inch to this height. This was due to the snow-drifts which broke down branches, not only damaging the trees, but opening up the soil to the light of the sun, which permitted grass to get a start in the belt.

The three-row belt continued to grow until it attained a height fully one half greater than the wider belt. The leaves are broader, greener and very much more numerous. In the middle of droughty summers, when the leaves of the wider belt have become very sparse and thin, this narrow belt remains a solid wall of foliage.

The land on each side of the three-row belt was kept in garden, until the roots began to reach so far into the garden soil that the vegetables made practically no growth, when I abandoned sowing them. But each year it was plowed with the rest of the garden, and in the evening, when returning from the work on the fallow, I used to take a turn with the duckfoot around the belt. The effect of this was to make a permanent strip of summerfallow for the exclusive use of the trees. The roots reached far out into this and drew on the moisture supply of at least three times as much land as the tops were required to cover with their leaves which meant that the leaf-cover was effective.

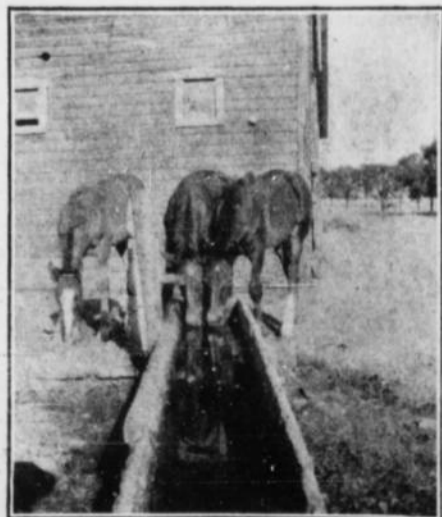
Exception for Dry Country

I notice that the forestry farms emphasize the importance of a thick leaf-cover to keep the sunlight from the ground and thus kill the grass. They recommend thick planting in order to secure this effective leaf-cover as soon as possible. But it seems to me that in the driest parts, such as our district here, something more is needed. And the only thing that can possibly give this little extra stimulation is my system of plowing and cultivating close to the belt. When we really analyze the system, it is Professor Manley Champlin's row-crop principle applied to trees.

If plowing is to be done right up to any belt of trees, do not plant popular amongst them, for the roots will be turned up, which will make them tiller at a great rate.

One advantage of the three-row system is that most of the snow caught is deposited on the garden, and breaking down of branches never occurs.

Of course, a wider belt, equally thick, would more effectively turn the wind, but at least a tall, thickly planted, vigorous belt of three rows will fulfill this purpose as well as a thick, low, sparse, eight-row belt.—P. H. W.



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I Was Afraid of This New Way to Learn Music

—Until I Found It Was Easy As A-B-C

Then I Gave My Husband
the Surprise of His Life

"DON'T be silly, Mary. You're perfectly foolish to believe you can learn to play music by that method. You are silly to even think about it. Why it claims to teach music in half the usual time and without a teacher. It's impossible."

That is how my husband felt when I showed him an ad. telling about a new way to learn music. But how I hated to give up my new hope of learning to play the piano. When I heard others playing, I envied them so that it almost spoiled the pleasure of the music for me. For they could entertain their friends and family. . . . they were musicians. I had to be satisfied with only hearing music.

I was so disappointed. I felt very bitter as I put away the magazine containing the advertisement. For a week I resisted the temptation to look at it again, but finally I couldn't keep from "peeking" at it. It fascinated me so much that finally, half-frightened, half-enthusiastic I wrote to the U. S. School of Music—without letting my husband know.

Imagine my joy when the lessons started and I found that they were as easy as A-B-C. Why, a mere child could master them! My progress was wonderfully rapid and before I realized it, I was rendering selections which pupils who study with private teachers for years can't play. For through this short-cut method, all the difficult, tiresome parts of music have been eliminated and the playing of melodies has been reduced to a simplicity which anyone can follow with ease.

Finally I decided to play for Jack, and show him what a "crazy course" had taught me. So one night when he was sitting reading, I went casually over to the piano and started playing a lovely song. Words can't describe his astonishment. "Why . . . why . . . he floundered. I simply smiled and went on playing. But soon Jack insisted that I tell him where I had learned . . . when . . . how! So I told of my secret.

One day not long after my husband came to me and said, "Mary, don't laugh, but I want to try learning to play the violin by that wonder-



ful method. You certainly proved to me that it is a good way to learn music."

So only a few months later Jack and I were playing together. Now our musical evenings are a marvelous success. Everyone compliments us, and we are flooded with invitations. Music has simply meant everything to us. It has given us Popularity! Fun! Happiness!

If you, too, like music—then write to the U. S. School of Music for a copy of the booklet, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," together with a Demonstration Lesson, explaining this wonderful new easy method.

Don't hesitate because you think you have no talent. Thousands of successful students never dreamed they possessed musical ability until it was revealed to them by a wonderful "Musical Ability Test." You, too, can learn to play your favorite instrument through the short-cut method. Send the coupon. The Demonstration Lesson showing how they teach, will come AT ONCE. Address the U. S. School of Music, 13911 Brunswick Building, New York. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit.

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1,000 OTHER PRIZES

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10¢ each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark **SANTA** with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

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What CITIES Are These?



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Every person who sends me a correct answer to the above puzzle and also sells 30 packets of my Dainty Breath Perfume at 10 cents a packet will win one of these beautiful prizes. This is very easy to sell, so send in your answer NOW and get the Breath Perfume to sell right away.

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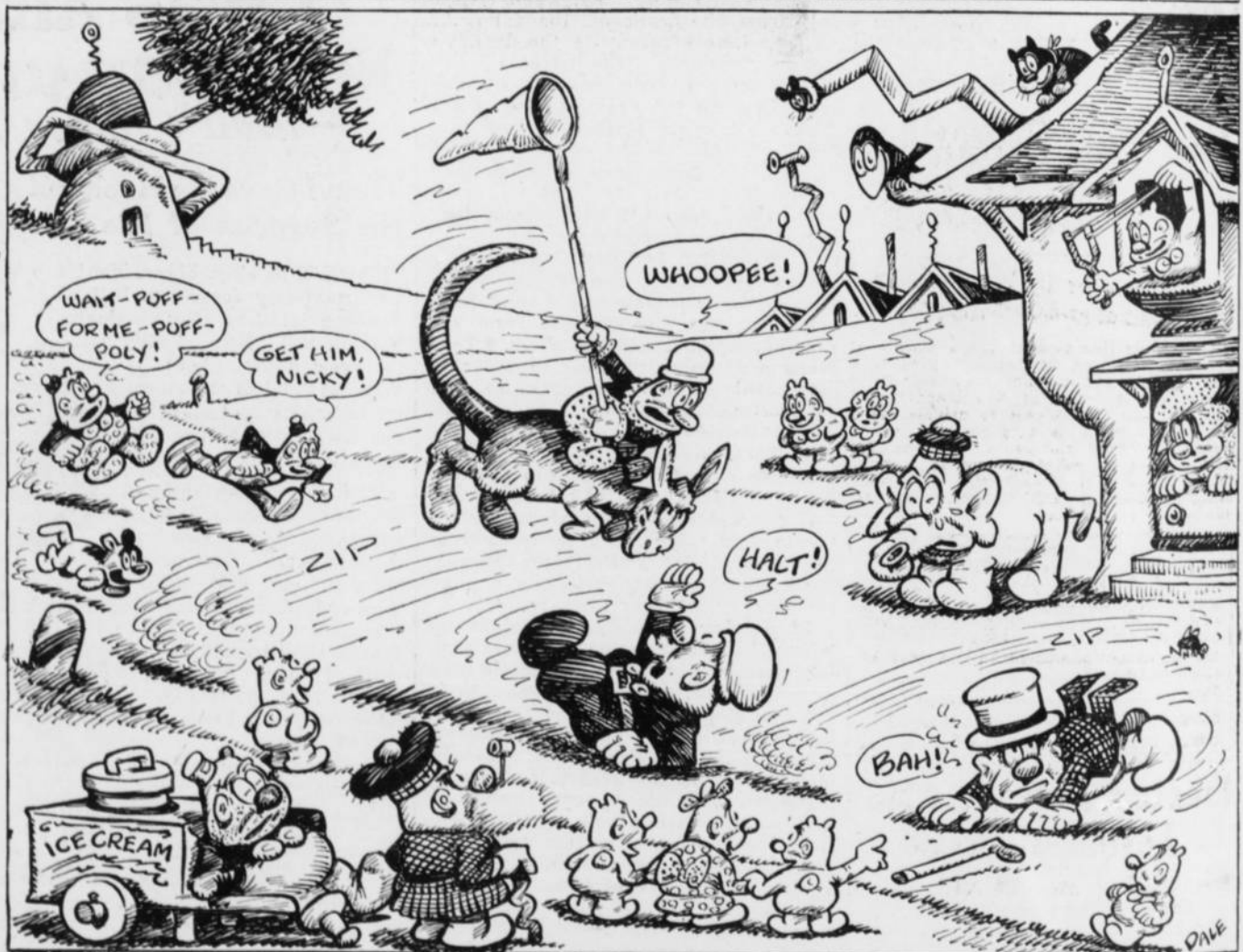
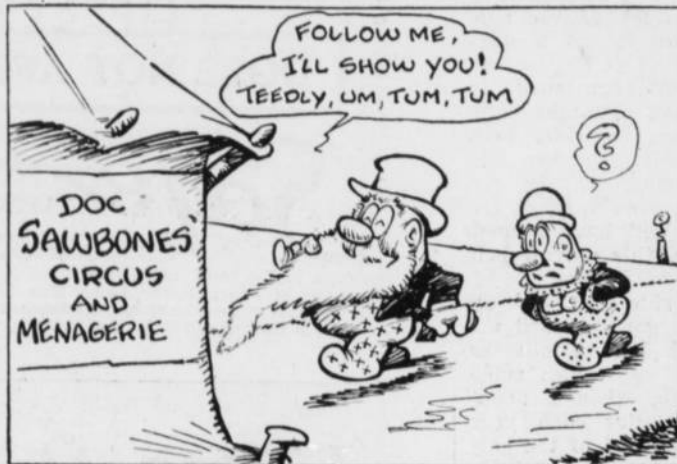
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THE DOO DADS. ITCHY IS STILL A JUMP AHEAD



The Doo Dads

This business of catching the flea is getting serious. The show can't go on without Itchy. But it's no use. Itchy, the ferocious flea, isn't going to let himself be caught.

He's such a wonderful jumper that he can hop into a passing aeroplane. If he gets mad he strikes with his razor-edged teeth and strikes so quickly that you are wounded before you know it. No, sir, catching Itchy isn't so easy.

But Doc gets an idea. He's got another good jumper in his circus besides Itchy. There's Casey, the kangaroo, to be sure. So Doc Sawbones trains Nicky Nutt to ride Casey and together they go out after Itchy.

Down the Main Street of Dooville they come in one mad race. All the town is whooping and cheering. Casey jumps this way and that to keep up with Itchy's dodging. But Nicky sticks on. Will he catch Itchy? I wonder.



G.G.

Our New Catalogue is Now Ready---FREE

Our 1926 catalogue embodies all the smaller musical instruments and is profusely illustrated—Saxophones, Banjos, Violins, Cornets, Drum Outfits, etc., etc.

Simply tear out this advertisement, fill in your name and address, and a copy will reach you by return mail.

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"My face was so badly broken out with pimples that it was actually disfigured. They first started with a few blackheads on the sides of my face, and festered. The pimples spread to my forehead, chin and neck. They itched and burned so that I could hardly rest. They looked so badly that I was ashamed to be seen in public. The trouble lasted about three years.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment so purchased some. I used about two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and four cakes of Soap and was healed." (Signed) Mrs. John Kelly, Rt. 3, Bay City, Mich., Nov. 5, 1925.

Nothing so insures a healthy, clear complexion, soft, smooth hands and glossy, luxuriant hair as Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when necessary.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd. Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

OLD CHINESE ECZEMA REMEDY
FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY
For centuries a sure relief for Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Ulcerated Legs and any skin diseases. No matter how long or how bad. Give it a trial. Generous Jar \$2.10, post-paid.
GEORGE Y. LEE
P.O. Box 1422, Victoria, B.C.

Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently By
Reason of Bladder Trouble?

If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2149 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2149 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

Name.....
Street or R.F.D.....
City..... Province.....

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone
Can Use Without Discomfort
or Loss of Time

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a free Trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

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This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you even do not pay postage.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 450E,
Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

The British C.W.S.

Continued from Page 24

develop co-operative marketing through the C.W.S. by the farming community.

Under the supervision of A. C. Wieland, at Montreal, considerable quantities of butter, cheese and eggs are purchased by the C.W.S. in Canada and exported to their English warehouses for distribution.

The Scottish Co-operative

The activities of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society are perhaps more generally known in Saskatchewan in relation to the elevators owned by the company in the province and in Manitoba, but what the average individual may not know is that this Society has a representative at Winnipeg, in the person of J. G. Alexander, who possesses a genuine Scottish accent and a pleasing personality which, together with his experience in various sections of the S.C.W.S. and the advocacy of all Scottish productions, make a happy combination and a business asset. The Scottish Co-operative carries attractive lines of woolen goods, cloth, suitings, boots and shoes at their Winnipeg sample rooms.



Hitching Dreadnought up for the quarter-mile straightaway

Billy Sellers is sure to finish in the lead provided there are no dogs along the speedway.

Stable Government is Re-established

Continued from Page 1

consumers is a question which will require careful study. Most fruits are consumed when they are harvested, and this is the period in which protection is demanded. Growers and jobbers, however, claim, on the contrary, that the largest volume of imports occurs when the Canadian product is not on the market.

Compared with the normal tariff, as provided by the law, the proposed duties would entail a very considerable increase in protection, for the periods in which they would be applied. However, the schedules in the Customs Act, insofar as fruits and vegetables are concerned, have not been in force since last July, when the Meighen government applied the anti-dumping clauses and put on special duties of a prohibitive height. Compared with these Meighen duties, the proposed tariff is much lower.

In most of the provinces fruit is a native product and the proposals of the growers need not excite misgivings. However, the prairies do not produce fruit and any increase in duties will bound to be reflected in higher prices.

The Tariff Advisory Board will hold a public sitting at which interested parties will have an opportunity of opposing the proposed changes. It is expected that the Council of Agriculture will take occasion to file a protest.

This summary of affairs in the capitol clearly proves that the days of stable government are here. Political noses that have inhaled joyously the upper ozone of the constitution must now come down to earth and the grating of the grindstone.

There have been only two relieving touches of color. Lord Willingdon arrived and his arrival was the occasion for a tremendous demonstration of morning coats and top hats. Even the governor-general, however, got established in office in a few days, and before the excitement had died away His Excellency inaugurated regular business hours and other distressing and unromantic innovations. Things seemed on the ragged edge of boredom when Queen Marie of Roumania, saved the situation by visiting the capitol. The foreshores of parliament hill once again were washed by a tidal wave of frock coats and "stove-pipes." This appears to have been the final wave, and statesmen can now look forward to work without interruption until parliament assembles.

Sudden Demands



on your purse may be more easily met if you have formed the habit of saving regularly.

A weekly deposit in a Savings Account will assist you when confronted with sudden emergencies.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



26 PRIZES - 94 PIECES

FREE THIS DANDY SCHOOL OUTFIT for Boys and Girls

Just look at this collection of things to make your school work easier and more enjoyable. Pencil sharpener, crayons, pencils and pencil box, ruler and all the other splendid prizes shown here easily, quickly earned by selling only \$4.50 worth of lovely Christmas Post Cards at 3 for 5c, Folders at 5c, Booklets at 10c, splendid assortment of Christmas Tags, Cards, Seals and Stickers at 10c a packet and Tissue Christmas Bells at 3 for 10c. Get busy right now. WE TRUST YOU WITH THE GOODS till sold. Send us your order TODAY.

THE GOLD MEDAL PEOPLE LIMITED
Dept. GG206 545 Jarvis St., Toronto 5, Ontario



FREE for Boys and Girls

This snug-fitting, warm, woolen Sweater and Cap are just what you want for biting cold days. You'll find them dandy for winter sports. Genuine Monarch Knit Sweater and Cap—stylish heather mixture. A real Canuck outfit. Make you look like a million dollars and so comfy, too. Both easily earned by selling only \$6.00 worth of lovely Christmas Post Cards at 3 for 5c, Folders at 5c, Booklets at 10c, splendid assortment of Christmas Tags, Cards, Seals and Stickers at 10c a packet and Tissue Christmas Bells at 3 for 10c. Get busy right now. WE TRUST YOU WITH THE GOODS till sold. Send us your order TODAY.

THE GOLD MEDAL PEOPLE LIMITED
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WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

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FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.60 per inch per issue. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

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For sale—A few good bacon type Yorkshire boars, sired by a Brethour-Led boar. Also seven Shropshire shearing rams, graded two and three-star, 27-2

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REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL FOR sale or exchange, age three years. Robert Pulfer, McTaggart, Sask. 26-3

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL calf, seven months, from A1 milking stock, \$40, papers included. E. Ruel, Manor, Sask. 26-3

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FOR SALE—SIX NICE, YOUNG, PURE-BRED Jersey cows and one bull, not related; bull from famous Fauvics' Prince line; all registered. John Slattery, Camrose, Alta. 27-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, five months old, heavy milking strain. H. Fogal, Brandon, Man. 26-3

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN cows and bull calves, \$60 to \$125 each, including herd sire, Indian Head Morels, an Experimental Farm dual-purpose bull. J. McGregor and Sons, Simpson, Sask. 27-2

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SELLING—YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL, grandson of Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker, famous show and production breeding; dam, producer, high tester, show cow. Full particulars write J. Harold Wilson, Grenfell, Sask. 26-2

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HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO-AND-A-HALF YEARS old. Price \$50. Emil Mede, Emerson, Man. 26-3

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Essential Qualities of Modern Cattle:

Must be Constant Milk and Butter-fat Producers.
Must be Economical to Feed.
Must be Early Maturing.

All the above inherent qualities, together with longevity are embodied in the Modern Red Polled Cattle.

For free booklet describing the breed, write:

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LIVESTOCK

SWINE

Berkshires

HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

From the well-known Vauxhall Herd, both Sexes. Unrelated pairs and tris supplied. Also a few SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS from prize-winning stock. For particulars apply

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VAUXHALL, ALTA.

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, JUNE litter, \$20 each. Trade one. Olof Peterson, Box 411, Minnedosa, Man. 27-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ready for service. Also young stock bred sows later. W. C. Pilling, Kennay, Man. 27-3

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SELLING—LARGE POLAND-CHINA MAY boars. Will exchange one. J. Hogemeister, Jr., Preeceville, Sask. 26-3

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SELLING—TAMWORTH, BOTH SEX, ALL ages, from imported prize-winning stock. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 24-5

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LIVESTOCK

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LANGTRY'S SILVER BLACK FOX FARM, Somerset Building, Winnipeg, has for sale registered proven breeders and pups from prolific stock. Write for prices. 26-5

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WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE LEG- horns, noted laying strains, as used by universities and experimental farms. Write for illustrated catalog, giving my system of feeding, etc. Special pen cockerels should be ordered now. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. 26-2

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WINTER EGG FARM CHAMPION STRAIN Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00. Goldenback strain, Bronze toms, \$6.00. Registered Shetlands, \$7.50. Seller, Belvedere Farm, Stratford, Ont. 27-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red and Ferris strain S.C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. P. A. Dressler, Churchbridge, Sask. 26-3

FOR SALE—JERSEY BLACK GIANT PULLETS, largest, hardest domestic fowl known; cockerels weigh up to 12 pounds; extra good layers; \$2.50 each. Rose, Vernon, B.C. 27-3

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg. 26-3

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK AND WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, thoroughbred, April hatch, \$2.50 each. M. H. Wetta, Griffin, Sask.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. Rbt. Pritchard, Angusville, Man. 27-2

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, CHOICE birds, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 27-3

Leghorns

MY PURITAS LARGE WHITE Leghorns, 326 egg strain, Single Comb Pure-Bred, bred-to-lay, lay and pay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Hens, \$1.50. Special Prices.—H. B. TOEWS, HORN-DEAN, MAN.

PURITAS AND BARRON LEGHORN COCK-ERELS, from pedigreed males and high-producing females, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Garner Godkin, Morden, Man. 27-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, good laying strain, \$1.25 each. S. A. McLaren, Kandahar, Sask.

SELLING—FINEST PURE-BRED WHITE LEG-ORN cockerels. Quick sale, \$1.00. Mrs. Mills, Earl Grey, Sask.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN roosters, Hollywood Farm, Wash., strain, \$2.50 each. W. Bell, Rockyford, Alta. 27-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.00 each, April hatch. Mrs. W. Gaffney, Alliance, Alta. 26-2

Minorcas

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, \$2.25; two, \$4.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 27-6

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, splendid birds, from bred-to-lay strain, price \$2.50. Apply George F. Pentland, Hanley, Sask. 26-2

HALF PRICE! BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, University's best laying strains, April hatch, \$1.50. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 26-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from bred-to-lay strain, \$2.50 each till 1st Dec. Mrs. T. Touzel, Duchess, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL AND May hatched, \$2.00. A. MacDonald, Parkin, Sask. 27-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 200-EGG strain. Full information and prices from Stewart and Williams, Forestburg, Alta.

WANTED—50 BARRED ROCK PULLETS, March hatched. O. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask.

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MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS—PUT a dose of Pratt's Poultry Regulator in the mash every day; costs one cent a month per hen.

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PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, MAY hatched. Gobblers, \$6.00; hens, \$3.50. One two-year old tom, \$8.00. Selling until December 6. Mrs. Harry Fry, Pennant, Sask. 27-2

FINE YOUNG MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Poults, \$3.00; toms, \$4.50. Sired by tom of 42-pound stock. Mrs. Warren Brawdy, Tuxford, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, university strain, outside raised, healthy. Toms, \$7.00-\$8.00; hens, \$5.00-\$6.00; from 40-pound stock. G. Dymond, South Melfort, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, extra large birds. Write your wants. R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask. 27-4

LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.00; GEESSE, \$3.00. Bronze gobblers, 18 months, \$8.00; young, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Budden, Kincaid, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. A. J. White, Hartney, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED AFRICAN AND TOU-LOUSE geese, either sex, \$3.00 each. Albs. Fred-erksen, Dundurn, Sask. 26-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Dezelott, Davidson, Sask.

SELLING—PEKIN DUCKS, EITHER SEX, \$1.00 each. Arthur Soll, Foam Lake, Sask. 27-2

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STOP! LOOK!

NO. 1
We have a number of small improved farms that we can sell on easy payments. Possession at once.

NO. 2
We have a number of real good farms that can be sold with small cash payments and easy terms.

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If you care to sell your farm we are in a position to sell it for you. Write us or call and we will come and look over your farm.

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258 1/2 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Office Phone: 24 061. Res. Phone: 45 228.

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE RANCH PROPERTY, consists of 900 acres deeded land, 14,700 acres leased land, includes four miles deeded river front and controls the water, also includes land on which are many springs which water parts of lease. Transferred clear, \$6,000. Priced very low to close out an estate. Estate W. H. Winterburn, c/o J. M. Rae, Medicine Hat, Alta. 26-5

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NO CROP FAILURES

in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas. Irrigation, a healthy, even climate and a soil 100 per cent. richer than the Nile. Assures abundant crops, sweet grapefruit, oranges and winter vegetables, and big U.S.A. markets assure big prices always.

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COME DOWN FOR THE WINTER

Excursions every week, \$125, Winnipeg, return, berth and meals included.

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SOUTH-EAST PART OF NIAGARA PENIN- sula, 25 acres, good soil; close to towns and beach; good roads; good eight-room, concrete block house; large hip barn, concrete to eaves; brooder and chicken houses; flowing well; young bearing orchard (apples, cherries, pears, plums). A fine buy at \$5,500. Box 36, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particu- lars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-24

PARKSVILLE, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—Ten to 40-acre blocks fruit or poultry farming land, \$40 per acre. Four-year terms, no interest. Schools, railway, good roads and beaches. Further information, apply Franco-Canadian Company Ltd., 470 Granville Street, Vancouver. 25-5

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OWING TO ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL BONA- fide farmers, with references and equipment, three A1 farms, close to Shaunavon; crop payment; one-third fallow; good buildings. S. F. Arthur, Shaunavon, Sask. 24-6

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BEFORE COMING TO VANCOUVER WRITE me for prices on homes in beautiful West Van- couver, the residential suburb. No smoke. Good roads, etc. L. H. Beamish, Hollyburn P.O., British Columbia. 26-5

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 43-1

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. McEwen, 410 N. Jeff., Mason City, Iowa. 26-2

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 24-5

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GOOD WESTERN FARMS WANTED FOR Eastern and American buyers. E. G. Macpherson, Moose Jaw, Sask.

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 27-5

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LEADER OATS FROM BREAKING, INSPEC- tion personally invited on farm, 70c bushel, f.o.b., car lots. Vincent Baldock, Luseland, Sask. 27-2

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USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts: windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dort, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New and used parts for Fordas. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 22-24

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belting, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 16-6

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THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves retreading and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 284 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 25-5

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8 H.P. CUSHMAN ENGINE, OVERHAULED, in good condition, \$225 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg. 25-5

FOR SALE—WALTER GREEN SAWMILL: Case 110 steam engine. John Loft, Midnight Lake, Sask. 25-3

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FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES— 15-27 Wallis tractor, 24-46 Fairbanks-Morse separa- tor, 10-foot Cockshutt double disc; first-class condition. W. E. Wheeler, 427 Greenwood Place, Winnipeg. 26-2

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FOR SALE, CHEAP—GOOD 110 CASE STEAM engine, Superb, Sask. Geo. Glasner, Cedar Falls, Iowa. 27-3

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN, SIX YEARS OLD, good threshing engine, \$155. W. O. Eichenberger, Grey, Sask. 27-3

WILL TRADE A LARGE STEAM THRESHING outfit for smaller gas outfit. Kayville Garage, Kayville, Sask. 27-3

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BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH—ONLY ONE ON the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta. 27-5

MISCELLANEOUS

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THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

MEN—DO YOU WANT EXAGGERATED promises or facts? Here are facts: Our salesmen averaged four sales a day last season. If you only do half as well, make only two sales a day, you'll earn over \$50 weekly. Some of our best producers were trained by us. That's the power of our proposition. Quality clothes at an appealing price. Big free selling outfit makes sales easy. Commissions big. Service real. If you're not afraid of big earnings, we'll show you how to make it. Proof? Write Barton Tailoring Company, Dept. 122, P.O. Box 241, Montreal. 26-2

GO INTO BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF—MAKE storekeepers' profits without storekeepers' troubles. We'll put you into business, furnish everything you need, train you, carry stock for you, without you investing one penny. We'll work with you until we've made you a success. We've done it for others. We'll do it for you—provided you are honest, ambitious and willing to work hard. If you are, write us. You'll hear from us at once with facts. Address Mr. Faber, Sales Manager, National Mail Order House Ltd., Dept. 22, Box 2017, Montreal. 26-2

AGENTS EARN \$100 UPWARDS WEEKLY AND free co-operative stock interest selling Gold Medal Five-Tube Radio Frequency Sets at \$25. "The set that stormed the country." Known the world over. Built for homes of moderate means. The farmer, clerk, laborer and lady of the home ought to buy one right. Write today for proposition. Eureka Outlet Corporation, 1034 Longwood Avenue, Desk GG, New York. 27-1

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HOSIERY, GUARANTEED PURE SILK, SILK and wool, pure wool. Direct to consumer. Samples supplied. Agents' selling outfit, catalogue free. Sterling Hosiery Mills, Dept. N, Toronto. 26-7

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ZERO TEST HOOD COVERS ARE LINED WITH heavy felt, woven double on lute centre with wool facing. If you cannot get them from your dealer communicate with manufacturers. Manitoba Tent and Awning Co., Winnipeg. 26-5

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AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' LIBRARY OF Manson have a number of books they would like to exchange, books in fair condition. Chas. Poole, Manson P.O., Man. 27-2

FOR SALE—JESS BERRY HORSE-BREAKING outfit and books complete. Jas. Bent, Manor, Sask. 26-2

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FLOWERING BULBS—HYACINTHS, PINK, white, light blue and deep blue, 30c. each; four for \$1.00. Early flowering Tulips, red, yellow, rose pink, 85c. dozen. Keizer Kroon, scarlet or yellow, \$1.00 dozen. Early double Tulips, white, 75c. dozen; yellow, 85c. dozen; scarlet, 90c. dozen. Large flowering late Darwin Tulips, salmon, 50c. dozen; red, 75c. dozen; rose, 75c. dozen; lavender, 60c. dozen. Yellow Daffodils, 70c. dozen. Crocuses, mixed, 25c. dozen. Hack's Nurseries, 264 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 27-2

FLOWERING BULBS—DIRECT IMPORTA- tions— Hyacinths, Narcissus or Daffodils, Tulips, Easter Lilies, Chinese Lilies, Crocus, etc. Write for bulb catalog, now ready, and 1927 spring seed cata- log, ready January, Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Regina, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man. 25-5

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FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 25-14

COAL—CAR LOADS, GOOD FOR KITCHEN or furnace. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 24-12

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SELLING—CREAM SEPARATOR, CAPACITY 70 gallons per hour. Makers, Massey-Harris. Price \$70, delivered purchaser's nearest station. Used one month. Apply S. Melville Webb, Flax-combe, Sask. 27-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Cream Can

The cream can is singing a pleasant old song, it is singing a song to me; it tells me how as I jog along from daily bills I'm free. It sings, "Fi, fi, on the sick old plan when you ran bills everywhere, when you owed McNitt and you owed McNann, and you owed McKnott and Nair!" It says, "Those days were a fright, indeed, when you ran your face for shoes, when you felt the pinch and you felt the need, and the cold ensuing blues that all must feel when the credit urge is gripping the heart and head; that all must feel when they see the spurge of ink that's done in red!" The cream can sings, "I am here to aid the fellow with ready cash, to help the farmer who lives afraid of the auction's hammer crash. I'm here to purchase the hose and tea, to pay for sugar, too; I'm here to hamper the mortgagee and to give the wolf the 'Shoo!' I'm here to pay for the table salt, to pay for the odds and ends, to pile up coin in the safety vault, and to help you keep your friends! I'm here to give you some pocket dimes, to raise up your head and chin; I'm here, in a word, to improve the times, to bring more sunshine in! You shall run no bill at the corner store while I'm on the farm, old boy; you'll have no debts to grow dizzy o'er, and your life will be filled with joy!"

MISCELLANEOUS

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ROUND POSTS OF POPLAR AND WILLOW can be made to last a lifetime at small expense by using Century Brand Creosote. The sapwood absorbs Creosote readily—heartwood must have pressure. Dominion Government Forestry Branch directions on request. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, Calgary, Alta., or Regina Creosoted Products Company, 1855 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

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MARRIED COUPLE, ONE BOY, WANTS POSITION managing a farm, fully experienced, can give best of references. Box 37, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

YOUNG DANISH COUPLE DESIRE POSITION on farm immediately, by year. Phone: Rupert Edmunds, Macklin, Sask.

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GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatment for the healing of varicose ulcers, running sores, eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one or the other send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-5

FOR SALE—AUTO-KNITTER, ONE OR THREE cylinders, perfect condition. John Netterfield, Melfort, Sask. 26-2

FREE—250 SILK PIECES. WRITE NOW Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 24-13

SELLING—DUPLIX AUTO KNITTER, NEVER used, \$45. R. J. Howard, Lauder, Man.

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GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Rifle sights for sale. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 27-5

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HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover honey, \$7.50 cash per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Windsor. Buckwheat honey, \$6.00 per crate of six 10-pound pails, also pure maple syrup, \$12 per crate of six Imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Windsor. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Windsor, Ont. 24-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSOLUTELY pure from the old reliable apiary. Five or ten in 60-pound crates; Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.80 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Hall, Dominion City, Man. 25-5

ALL HONEY IS PURE, BUT ALL HONEY HAS not the quality and delicious flavor of Brewster's Manitoba honey. The kind you will want more of. \$9.00 per 60-pound crate. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 25-5

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—LARGE ACREAGE of sweet clover, no buckwheat grown in the district, six ten-pound pails, \$9.25. J. R. Earle, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 26-2

PURE CLOVER HONEY FROM OUR OWN BEEYARD, in ten-pound pails, delivered free, Alberta, \$18; Saskatchewan, \$17; Manitoba, \$16 per 100 pounds. Guy Kemmer, Sarnia, Ont. 22-5

NEW HONEY, 10-POUND PAILS—CLOVER, 12 1/2c; mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 10c; Buckwheat, 9c; f.o.b. Deseronto, Ont. Quantity discounts. Chas. Blake. 25-3

MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, \$9.50 PER crate, 60 pounds. Morley Tompkins, Carman, Man. 25-6

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, THOROUGHLY ripened, 60-pound case, \$9.50; two cases, \$18. Carol Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-7

PURE MANITOBA HONEY—CRATE OF SIX 10-pound pails, \$8.75. Malson Saint Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 24-6

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, MAPLE SYRUP, Ontario apples, tea and coffee. Low prices. Write R. Rosebrugh, Saskatoon, Sask. 26-2

HONEY—PURE CLOVER, 12c; CLOVER AND Buckwheat, 10c. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 26-6

MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 CRATE OF SIX ten-pound pails. Castle Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man. 27-5

MURDOCH CLOVER HONEY, \$8.70 PER 60-pound box. Quantity discounts. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 27-6

ONTARIO HONEY—WRITE FOR PRICES. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 27-5

HONEY, PURE MANITOBA, \$9.00 PER 60-pound crate. Leslie Jelks, Birnie, Man. 26-2

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SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON, SASK. Freight charges paid on all hides shipped for tanning. Work guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Ask for price list. 27-5

HORSEHAIR—SHIP ALL YOU CAN; ALSO hides, wool, furs. Prices and tags on request. J. E. Love, Calgary, Alta. 27-9

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT ESSENCE TO MAKE ALL kinds of liqueurs, etc. Kirsh, curacao, prunelle, benedictine, chartreuse, menthe, cherry-brandy, cacao. Price 50c. bottle. Book of recipes sent. Bottle cappers, \$1.75-\$2.35. Bottle crowns, 50c. gross. Corks, all sizes, etc. Richard-Beliveau, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. 27-5

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LIGHTING APPLIANCES



Regular price \$10.00. Our special price, post paid, \$8.50

Lantern

1. HAS STRAIGHT GENERATOR.
2. BURNS COMMON GASOLINE.
3. 400-CANDLE POWER.
4. WILL NOT EX-PLUDE IF UPSET
5. COSTS HALF CENT PER HOUR

MORE LIGHT LIMITED
918 Pender St. West
VANCOUVER, B.C.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER—SHINGLES AND MILLWORK. Direct from mill to you. Individual or Club Orders by car lot. Grade, count and measurement guaranteed. Price lists and estimates free. Order now for lowest prices and best service.—COAST AND PRAIRIE LUMBER CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 27-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 27-9

MAGNETO REPAIRS

REPAIRS TO GENERATORS, STARTING motors, magnetos. Armatures rewound and repaired. Work guaranteed. Elmer's Ignition and Electric Shop, 1753 Lorne, Regina. Elmer M. Boomhower, Proprietor. 26-4

MEDICAL

RUPTURE APPLIANCES—FREE ADVICE ON Rupture, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Female Abdominal Weakness. Consult J. G. Smith, Specialist, 15 Downie St., Stratford, Ont. 27-22

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS



MONUMENTS

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS; memorials. Write for latest designs and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Ave. A, Saskatoon. 26-12

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 26-13

GRAMOPHONE, FULL CABINET, VICTROLA style, perfect, 45 selections, automatic, \$35, guaranteed. Polsson, 340 Mount Royal East, Montreal. 26-5

BELL ORGAN, GOOD CONDITION, TUNED and cleaned, \$40, Winnipeg. J. T. Ritchie, 311 Chambers St. 27-5

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, PROMPT AT- tention. Jones and Cross, Edmonton, Alta. 26-12

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

STRAINS LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses." 24-12

SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO- metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-13

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—IT'S FREE!

Take this step first.

W. IRWIN-HASKETT
18 ELGIN ST., OTTAWA, CANADA
MAIL COUPON TODAY

Prompt, Professional, Personal Service

Please send me FREE (1) "Record of Inven- tions," (2) Booklet of "Wanted Inventions," (3) "Newest Leaflets on Patents," and (4) "Full Information."

Name

Address

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure inter- esting free booklet. Marsden and Bromley, 1003 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 24-9

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. WRITE Featherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian com- pany of 40 years standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh, resident manager.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

POTATOES

WILLODENE FARM OFFERING CAR OF extra good white potatoes (Wee McGregor), grown on light soil and resorted by hand, 75c. per bushel. Wm. Baker, Graysville, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

RADIO SUPPLIES

INDEPENDENT RADIO ENGINEERS—RADIO sets, supplies and parts. Repairs a specialty. Write for price list. 129 8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. 27-9

RHEUMATISM

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE- lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back through the use of Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write Western Agent, 301 Ryan Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 25-12

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT, Winnipeg. 25-12

SOLICITORS—LEGAL

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMY

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs, mounted. Lowest prices in West. 24-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON- ton St., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 23-18

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

HOW TO SNARE WOLVES—DOLLAR BOOK free with one dozen Surkech Invisible, Selflock, Swivelled Snare. Three for \$1.00; 25, \$7.50; 50, \$13. Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man. 27-5

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, postpaid five pounds: Rouge or Havana, Con- necticut, \$2.90; In Spread Leaf, \$3.15; Haubourg or Rouge-Quebec, \$3.40; Queneel or Parfum d'Italie, \$3.65; In Spread Leaf, \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 27-5

TYPEWRITERS

FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT Royal typewriters and Corona four-bank portable typewriters and all other makes of typewriters on request. Royal brand typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. Royal Typewriter Agency, 20 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 27-11

WATCH REPAIRS

FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW. C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

WE ARE SHIPPERS OF POTATOES

BEETS CARROTS TURNIPS
CABBAGE ONIONS
STRAIGHT OR MIXED

CAR LOTS

R. SMITH PRODUCE COMPANY
248 PRINCESS STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
CANADA

TAG YOUR POULTRY CRATE CONSOLIDATED

Fifty per cent. of incoming poultry express shipments are tagged CONSOLIDATED. Your neighbor ships from experience. The sooner you, too, fall in line the better for your peace of mind and equally important—your pocket-book.

We are paying as follows, live weight, Winnipeg. Per lb.
Hens, over 6 lbs. 20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs. 18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs. 15c
Chickens, over 5 lbs. 22c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs. 19-20c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 17-18c
Turkeys 24c
Ducks 14c

Crates expressed same day as requested. A printed list of satisfied shippers mailed to anyone on request.

You can't go wrong consigning all you have to THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS 605 DUFFERIN AVE., WINNIPEG

POULTRY WANTED

By a firm who have handled your shipments for the last 15 years.
Live Hens, over 6 lbs. 20c
Live Hens, over 5 lbs. 18c
Live Hens, 4-5 lbs. good condition 15c
Live Hens, under 4 lbs. good condition 12c
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 22c
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs. 19-20c
Spring Chickens, 3-4 lbs. good condition 17c
Turkeys, good condition 18c-20c
Roosters 9c
Geese 12c
Ducks 13c

All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Dressed Poultry 4c per lb. more than prices quoted. Licensed and Bonded GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO. 91-95 LUSTED ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Price of Grain! —up or down from here?

The presentsituation has confused a great many of the trade and as a result sentiment is mixed but an analysis of conditions, if based on fundamentals, does indicate what's ahead.

Weekly Bulletins issued by us enjoy an international reputation because of remarkable way in which they correctly forecast trend of grain prices. Our analyses of price making factors predict coming moves.

Free Copy of "Profits in Grain—How to Secure Them" and sample copy of recent Bulletin sent on request. Send for same NOW!

Grain Dealers Advisory Bureau
Dept. WGR
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

New POULTRY Service on basis of CO-OPERATIVE PROFIT-DISTRIBUTION

Commencing October 1 we solicit live and dressed POULTRY on a CO-OPERATIVE SHARING PLAN.

CASH market prices paid as quoted below, returned immediately. In addition 20 per cent. of profits accruing out of all sales will be distributed as additional bonus after the end of the fiscal year, December 31, 1926.

Present paying prices are as follows, live and dressed weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

	Live	Dressed
	Per lb.	Per lb.
Hens, over 6 lbs.	20c	24c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	18c	22c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	15c	20c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	22c	26c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	19-20c	23c
Turkeys, Old Toms	18-20c	23c
Turkeys, Hens	24c	28c
Ducks	14c	18c

Good Management. TAGS CRATES SERVICE

The Dominion Poultry Sales
60 MCGREGOR STREET, WINNIPEG

Dressed Poultry

We want all your Dressed Poultry and will pay the highest prices. Correct weight and grades guaranteed.

PRESENT PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG:

No. 1 Chicken, over 5 lbs.	28c
No. 1 Chicken, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	26c
No. 1 Chicken, under 4 lbs.	23c
No. 1 Fowl, over 5 lbs.	21c
No. 1 Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	20c
No. 1 Fowl, under 4 lbs.	18c
No. 1 Turkeys, over 8 lbs.	30c to 32c
Ducks and Geese	18c to 20c

No 2 stock 3 cents per lb. lower than above prices.

CITY MARKET (Poultry)

HARRIS ABATTOIR
(WESTERN) LTD.
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

What Made His Hair Grow?

Read His Letter for the Answer



"Two years ago I was bald all over the top of my head.

"I felt ashamed for people to see my head. I tried different preparations, but they did no good. I remained bald, until I used Kotalko.

"New hair came almost immediately and kept on growing. In a short time I had a splendid head of hair, which has been perfect ever since—and no return of the baldness."

This verified statement is by Mr. H. A. Wild. He is but one of the big legion of users of Kotalko who voluntarily attest it has stopped falling hair, eliminated dandruff or aided new, luxuriant hair growth. KOTALKO is sold by busy druggists everywhere.

FREE Trial Box

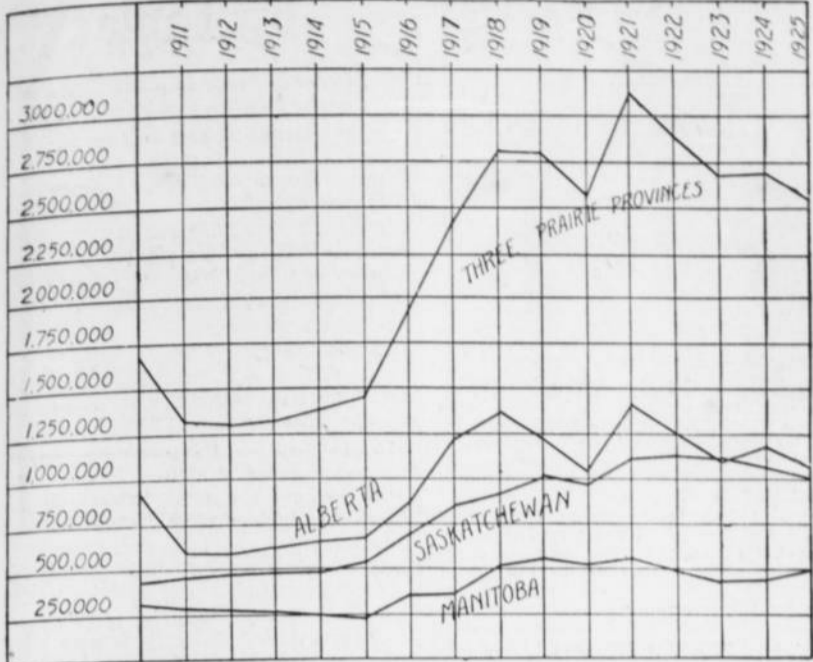
To prove the efficacy of Kotalko, for men's, women's and children's hair, the producers are giving Proof Boxes. Use coupon or write to KOTAL CO., F-193, Station L, New York

Please send me FREE Proof Box of KOTALKO

Name

Address

Market News and Notes



Cattle Other than Milch Cows in the Three Prairie Provinces
In the records containing the number of each kind of livestock in Canada, cattle are divided into two classes, viz., milch cows and other cattle. A diagram showing the number of milch cows in the prairie provinces over a period of 16 years was given in a recent issue. The above diagram shows the number of other cattle for the same period. It must be remembered that the figures are estimates for most years but that correct figures are available through the census that is taken every five years. When the census returns for this year are published the numbers of farm animals now on the prairie will be definitely known.

The Wheat Position
The U.S. Department of Agriculture published a crop report on October 11, basing its figures on general conditions as at October 1. This gave the spring wheat yield as 213,336,000 bushels compared with 271,000,000 bushels last year. The total wheat crop of the U.S. was estimated at \$39,819,000 bushels, compared with 666,000,000 bushels for 1925. The yield per acre for all wheat was placed at 14.6 bushels compared with 12.9 last year.
The North West Grain Dealers' Association estimates the yield of the prairie provinces at 377,472,000 bushels this year. For last year the crop is now estimated to have been 409,000,000 bushels. This estimate is based on the actual inspections during the past year.
The Manitoba Free Press crop and threshing report, issued on October 23, indicated that 70 per cent. of the threshing had been done. The loss from sprouting was reported as slight, but the loss in grade as heavy. Since then the weather in Manitoba has continued bad, with snow covering much of the province. Further west, according to reports, the weather has been more settled. At time of writing, October 26, more settled conditions have set in and hope has arisen that the weather will continue settled until the grain has dried out and threshing has been completed.
The International Institute of Agriculture reports that the total production of wheat for 1926 in 32 countries of the northern hemisphere is reported as 3,201,804,000 bushels, as compared with 3,254,344,000 bushels in 1925 and 2,995,731,000 bushels, the five-year average. The world's estimated total wheat production (excluding the countries of Russia and China) is reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as 3,334,000,000 bushels in 1925 and 3,101,000,000 bushels in 1924.

Shipments from Prince Rupert
On October 21 the first steamship to load grain at Prince Rupert began to take grain from the terminal elevator at that port. Solid grain trains are being run to the northern port by the Canadian National from Alberta. The first ship, of Japanese register, is now on her way to Europe via the Panama Canal. Another Japanese ship arrived before the first one had sailed and tonnage

WHEAT--going up or down?

Our Daily Bulletins scientifically forecast grain market actions based on knowledge of conditions and causes. You can trade more profitably with our expert assistance. Judge for yourself. Write today for Week's Trial--FREE.

Write P.O. Box 2054-B **MARKET FORECASTER COMPANY** Winnipeg, Man.
A Forecaster Firm with International connections

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING
Are you enjoying the full benefits of co-operative marketing? If not ship to the only genuine co-operative creamery doing business in Winnipeg, where you will do justice to yourself and your neighbor in making it possible to obtain the highest prices for your products, thus shortening the road between producer and consumer by using the co-operative route.
Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited
846 SHERBROOK ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

of Swedish register is engaged to carry wheat to Europe. The port will later handle shipments for the Orient. Prince Rupert is 450 miles nearer the Orient than any other North American port.

Liverpool Prices
The Liverpool closing prices on Monday, October 26, were: October, 1.82½; December, 1.75½.

Winnipeg Grain Market
Cash quotations at close of market, Oct. 26.

Wheat	Flax
1 Nor. 147½	1 N.W.C. 194
2 Nor. 143½	2 C.W. 190
3 Nor. 139½	3 C.W. 169
4 Nor. 132½	Rejected. 164
5 Nor. 119½	
6 Nor. 107½	2 C.W. 97
Feed. 92½	
1 Red Durum. 131½	Futures
2 Red Durum. 129½	Oct. wheat. 146½
	Dec. wheat. 141½
	May wheat. 145½
	Oct. oats. 59½
Oats	Dec. oats. 54½
2 C.W. 59½	May oats. 56½
3 C.W. 56½	Oct. barley. 65½
Ex. 1 feed. 56½	Dec. barley. 65½
1 Feed. 54½	May barley. 68½
2 Feed. 51½	Oct. flax. 194
	Dec. flax. 194½
Barley	May flax. 203½
3 C.W. 65½	Oct. rye. 97
4 C.W. 60½	Dec. rye. 97½
Rejected. 60½	May rye. 103½
Feed. 59½	

The American Corn Crop
The American corn crop is down about 225,000,000 bushels this year, compared with last. The last report estimates the total yield at 2,679,988,000 bushels. Last year it was 2,905,000,000 bushels. The estimated yield is placed at 26.5 bushels, compared with 28.6 bushels in 1925.

Ship Sheep to Russia
An experimental shipment of 22 Canadian sheep to Leningrad, Russia, was made from Montreal along with the thousand Canadian horses aboard the S.S. Hyacinthus. These sheep, purchased by the Soviet government, were taken from the Montreal stock yards, being Shropshires and Hampshires, 15 females and 7 males. It is believed that Canadian sheep will prove peculiarly adaptable to Russian climatic conditions and this initial test is hoped to prove that fact.

Livestock Shipments to Great Britain
The report of the Dominion Livestock Branch for the week ending October 14 showed that from January 1 to that date this year, 64,759 cattle had been shipped, compared with 82,232 for the same period last year, and 62,928 for the same period in 1924.

Livestock Quotations

	Winnipeg Oct. 25	Calgary Oct. 26
Steers:		
Choice.	\$5.75-\$6.25	\$5.75-\$5.75
Fair to good.	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.50
Medium.	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50
Common.	4.00-4.25	3.00-3.50
Choice feeders.	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.00
Fair to good.	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.75
Choice stockers.	4.00-4.50	4.75-4.75
Fair to good.	3.50-3.75	3.50-4.50
Heifers:		
Choice butcher.	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00
Fair to good.	4.00-5.25	4.00-4.35
Choice stockers.	3.25-4.25	3.50-3.75
Fair to good.	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25
Cows:		
Choice butcher.	4.00-4.25	3.50-4.00
Fair to good.	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.45
Canners and cutters.	1.75-2.25	1.75-2.25
Calves:		
Choice.	8.00-9.00	5.25-5.75
Good.	5.00-7.00	5.00-5.00
Common.	3.00-4.00	3.00-5.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good.	6.00-7.50	6.00-8.00
Lambs:		
Spring.	10.00-10.75	9.50-10.50
Hogs:		
Selects.	\$12.65	\$13.47
Thick smooths.	11.50	12.25
Heavies.	10.50	11.25
Lights.	11.50	

SHIP WEST!
VANCOUVER GRAIN
The **VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS ELEVATORS**
IMPORTANT
Vancouver Closing Grain Prices are broadcasted daily at 8 p.m. by Station C.F.C.A. \$16.9 wave length. When visiting Vancouver be sure and inspect the Port facilities.
Are at the service of every Grain Grower in Western Canada. Ship your grain in care of Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Elevators. Write direct for Bills of Lading or other information to General Superintendent, Harbour Commissioners, Vancouver, B.C.

Ship Your Grain to UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Lougheed Building, Winnipeg Calgary
GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS
Licensed and Bonded. References: Bank of Commerce or any Commercial Agency
WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA MOOSE JAW SASKATOON KERROBERT ROSETOWN
SWIFT CURRENT BIGGAR GULL LAKE SHAUNAVON ASSINIBOIA INDIAN HEAD
HERBERT WEYBURN PRINCE ALBERT EDMONTON CALGARY
Liberal Advances. Prompt Settlements. Absolute Safety. Best Results
Private Wire Service to all Grain Markets. Investment and hedging orders in grain futures handled efficiently.
MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING--ADVISE
MALDEN ELEVATOR CO. LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

	Live	Dressed	
Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over.	19c	24c	All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue.
Chickens, 2½-5½ lbs.	17c-18c	22c	RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat.	19c-20c	24c	
Hens, 4-6 lbs.	16c-17c	21-22	
Ducks.	13c	16c	
Turkeys.	Highest market price.	317 Stella Ave., Winnipeg	

Poultry for Thanksgiving!
Our Big New Warehouse means extra dollars for Shippers
Two big reasons for higher prices to early shippers. Our new premises are sufficiently large to handle several car-load shipments--up-to-date feeding bins--and everything which will benefit shippers of Live Poultry. Ship all you have to us to-day and catch the good prices we are able to quote for Thanksgiving demand.

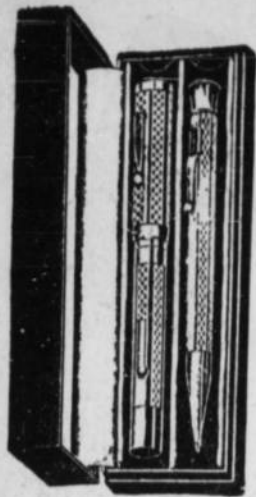
	Live	Dressed	
Fowl, over 6 lbs.	20c	24c	All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt Payments.
Fowl, 5-6 lbs.	18c	22c	Standard Produce Co.
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	15c	20c	
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	22c	26c	
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	19c-20c	23c	
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	17c-18c	21c	
Old Roosters.	9c	14c	
Turkeys, old Toms.	18c-20c	23c	
Turkey Hens, 9 lbs. and over.	24c	28c	
Geese.	13c	16c	
Ducks.	14c	18c	

WINNIPEG MAN.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

	Live	Dressed	
Hens, 6 lbs. and over.	18c-20c	23c	For milk-fed fancy dressed chickens we will pay 2 cents more.
Hens, 4-6 lbs.	15c-17c	20c-21c	
Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over.	20c	24c	All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue.
Chickens, 2½-5½ lbs.	17c-18c	22c	
Ducks.	12c-14c	16c	
Young Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over.	25c	30c	
Young Turkeys, underweight.	Highest market price.		

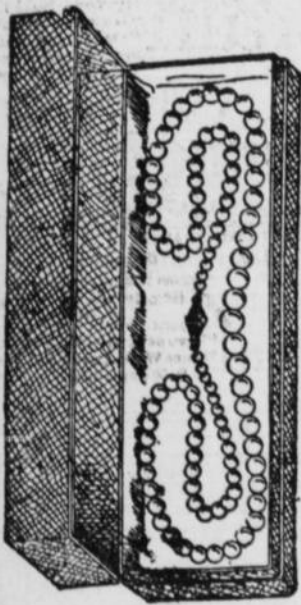
ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.



FREE To Boys and Girls! FOUNTAIN PEN and PENCIL SET

Here is a perfectly splendid pen and pencil set free to boys and girls. The fountain pen is made of vulcanite and is a self-filler. It has pocket-clip attached, and is guaranteed for one year by the manufacturer. The pencil is made of nickel with screw top. Under the top is a rubber eraser, and under that is an extra supply of six leads. The pencil has pocket-clip attached and is a perfect beauty. We will send you this set complete, either ladies' or men's style, in a neat box, if you will sell three dollars' worth of lovely Xmas Post Cards, Folders and Seals at 10 cents a package. Just send us your name and address and we will send you the cards to sell. When they are sold send us our money and we will send you the complete set with all charges prepaid. Send your order today—before others get ahead of you.

HOMER WARREN CO.,
DEPT. 25 TORONTO (2), CANADA



FREE To Girls! LOVELY PEARL NECK- LACE in SATIN LINED BOX

This string of pearl beads is 24 inches long, with a lovely clasp, set with brilliants. The pearls are what are called "indestructible." They look equal to any ten-dollar string, and come to you in a beautiful satin-lined case, just like the picture.

We will send you these Pearls free of charge if you will sell three dollars' worth of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards, Folders and Seals at 10 cents a package. Just send your name and address, and we will send you the cards to sell. When they are sold, send us our money and we will send you the Pearls and the satin-lined case with all charges prepaid. Send your order today—before others get ahead of you.

HOMER WARREN CO.,
DEPT. 26 TORONTO (2), CANADA

Lovely Cake Plate

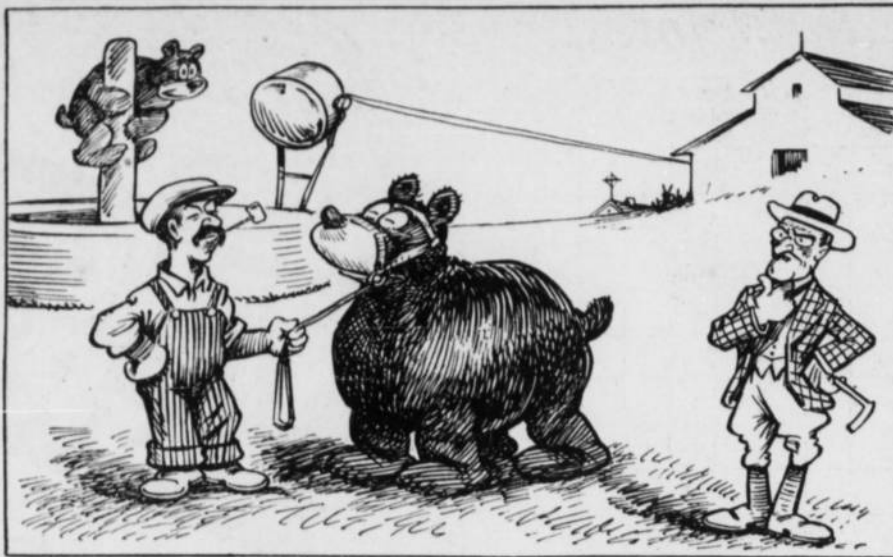
FREE



This is the new Octagon Shaped China Cake Plate. It is a real beauty, with solid color border and a beautiful bird design in the centre. It is very fine china. With the plate is a splendid silver-plated handle, making one of the prettiest prizes we have.

Send us your name and we will send you thirty packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards, Folders and Seals to sell at ten cents a package. When they are sold, send us our money and we will send you the Plate and the handle with all charges prepaid. We take back any not sold.

HOMER WARREN CO.,
DEPT. 27 TORONTO, (2), CANADA



Mr. C. I. Knowitall Discovers Promising New Draft Animal

A scientific analysis conducted by Mr. C. I. Knowitall at his farm, Shaggy Acres, has emphasized the regrettable inefficiency of both the horse and the ox as draft animals. He began, therefore, to explore wild nature with the object of securing a more efficient farm animal and with the unerring insight which is always the mark of true genius his choice fell on the grizzly bear. The grizzly, he says, has many advantages over the horses or ox. The structure of its feet and claws give it good traction on the most slippery roads, and are at the same time a great advantage on soft ground where a horse would become hopelessly mired. It will eat anything from grass to grasshoppers. But best of all as soon as the fall work is completed the bear goes to sleep and leaves the farmer free to spend the winter back home or in California if he wishes. The only danger is that if it happens to be cloudy when the bear comes out on Candlemas day he would stay out and starve to death. To prevent this awkward situation from arising, Mr. Knowitall has devised an ingenious piece of apparatus. A powerful searchlight plays on the mouth of the artificial cave in which his bears pass the winter. When they come out, therefore, they are sure to see their shadow and will immediately go back in and resume their slumbers until it is time for cultivation to start in the spring.

SCREENINGS

"You seem a bright little boy. I suppose you have a very good place in your class?"

"Oh, yes. I sit right by the stove."

"At least once in my life I was glad to be down and out."

"And when was that?"

"After my first trip in an airplane."

Mother: "And what did you learn in school today, dear?"

Elsie: "Oh, mother, I don't have to educate you all over again, do I?"

Here is a story about the most optimistic man: Totally bald, he went to a drug store and asked for a bottle of hair restorer. "Yes, sir," said the clerk, "here is a preparation that is sure to make your hair grow."

"All right," replied the optimist, "I'll take a bottle. And please wrap up a comb and brush with it."

A Scotch farmer had agreed to deliver 20 hens to the local market. Only 19, however, were sent, and it was almost evening before the twentieth bird was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with this one!"

"Aye," agreed the other, "but, ye see, she didn't lay until this afternoon."

The bride was telling her friends that Uncle George had promised to furnish her kitchen with all necessary equipment—a surprise because Uncle George was notoriously "close." Just as she had finished dilating on his un-

expected generosity, a small box arrived. Upon opening it she found a can-opener to which was attached a card reading: "I am sure this will be all the equipment you will find necessary in your kitchen.—Uncle George."

Think this one over. We tried it for an hour or so and almost came to blows with three arguers, each of whom had a different solution. What's yours?

A debtor seemed really anxious to settle a \$3.00 delinquent account. He had only \$2.00, a crisp new two-dollar bill. He took it to a pawnbroker and pawned it for \$1.50. He sold the pawn ticket to a sympathetic friend for \$1.50. He then had in his jeans the much desired \$3.00 and settled the bill. Who lost?

"Why did you strike the telegraph operator?" the judge asked the dorky.

"Well, yo' honah," said the culprit, "it was jest like this: I hands him a telegram for mah girl, an' he starts in readin' it. So I jest nachurally ups an' hands him one."

Fat Lady—"Officer, can you see me across the street?"

Officer—"Bogorra, lady, Oi can see you a mile away."

Father—"So the teacher caught you using a bad word and punished you."

Tommy—"Yes, and she asked me where I learned it."

Father—"What did you tell her?"

Tommy—"I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot."

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Mother of Seven Children Gets Back
Former Vitality and Vigor. Recom-
mends Tanlac to Anyone.

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Montreal, recently
said: "For three
years my condition
was such that I had
no desire to even do
the ordinary house-
hold duties. I was
troubled with indiges-
tion. Everything I
ate formed a lump



in my stomach and at times I was un-
able to hold my food down, and would
have headaches that lasted for hours.
My nerves were bad and noises would
nearly drive me out of my head.

"I consulted a doctor who gave me
some medicine which afforded only
temporary relief until I was advised
by a friend about Tanlac.

"I began taking it and after two
bottles noticed a great change in my
condition. I can now enjoy my meals
and work without any ill effects and
the pains in my stomach are gone. I
am my old self again and recommend
Tanlac to anyone."

Tanlac, nature's own remedy, made
from roots, barks and herbs, is sold by
your druggist.

Intense Pains in the Back This remedy gave great relief

Recommends it to hundreds
of people

Wm. Hollis, Birmingham, Eng-
land, learned of Gin Pills in Mont-
real, ten years ago. He suffered
intense pains in the back, caused
by deranged kidneys. Gin Pills
were recommended to him. He
writes:

"I had great relief from kidney
trouble after using Gin Pills. I have
recommended them to hundreds of
people in England and Scotland. I
have given many Gin Pills to people
troubled with their backs, and every-
one has given them the best of
recommendations.

"A friend of mine, Wm. Osband,
of Birmingham, suffered a long time
with rheumatism and swollen feet. I
gave him twelve Gin Pills and for the
last year he has felt no pain.

"Thanking you and Gin Pills for
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others that I recommended them to."

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